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*Davis*

FAMILY HISTORY

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"For our children's children  
and those who shall be  
descended from them."  
Virgil.

-- 0 --

With special emphasis on the ancestors of the brothers

Philip Christopher Davis

George Graham Davis

Joseph Gamble Davis

James Conrad Davis

John Edward Davis

-- 0 --

"Ancestral glory is a lamp to posterity". Sallust



Compiled by

George Jacob Davis, Jr.  
15 Pinehurst  
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

1955



## FAMILY HISTORY

## PREFACE

1624975

I began collecting data on the genealogy of my own and my wife's families many years ago. These notes are being published now to make them available to others who may find them useful as a base to which to add additional data. I regret that for most individuals the data are so brief. For those of the earlier generations the records have, in most cases, been lost and even in the cases of living persons the data are hard to obtain.

Much of the information relating to the Jones and Donaldson families was supplied by John Penn Jones, Gertrude Jones, Ruth Jones Hutchinson, Harry Jacobs and Harry W. Lenig. Data on the Baskin family was supplied by Professor Raymond M. Bell. Data relating to the Stephens families is due to the research of Sarah Ellen (Trotter) Hildreth, and to R. G. S. Ruffner. That relating to the Gamble and Graham families was supplied by Joseph Graham Gamble, Bessie Boyd and Charles B. Gamble, Jr. Many others have kindly contributed data and other information. During recent years I have been given much help by my son, Philip Davis.

The information in this book relates mostly to ancestors of my grandchildren and their families, with only a few exceptions of such collateral lines as Edmunds, Hale, Harvey, May, Powell, Stroud, Thomason, etc. To include other collateral lines would have been too great a task. Therefore, nothing is given on such families as Accola, Bell, Bond, of Virginia, Bossert, Culbertson, de Cover, English, Finckel, Hecht, Hendley, Hill, Hopkins, Jacobs, Marshall, Maxwell, Miller, Mitchell, Morse, Rice, Ruffner, Sigmund, Walcott, Walker, and others.

If additional records or traditions are available it would be appreciated if a copy would be sent to me for use in a supplement or later edition of this compilation.

*Geo. J. Davis*

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"There are deeds which should not pass away,

And names that must not wither." Author unknown.





## INTRODUCTION

### COMMENTS

William Baskin and James Baskin were brothers. Therefore, Joseph Jones and Mary Smith, his wife, were second cousins.

#### FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR HEROES:

William Baskin      Alexander Stephens

REVOLUTIONARY WAR HEROES: The following fought in the Revolutionary War or otherwise assisted in establishing the independence of the United States:

Samuel Davis	Adam Stephens
Moses Donaldson	Edward Stephens
John Gamble	James Stephens
John Jones	John Stephens
Lewis Jones, Sr.	Richard Stephens
Lewis Jones, Jr.	William Stephens
William Lawson	Thomas Tinsley
Joseph Martin	probably others.

#### WAR OF 1812-14 HEROES:

Samuel Young Davis  
Hiram Davis  
William Donaldson  
Two sons of John Jones, perhaps  
Benjamin and Joshua  
Thomas O'Neal May  
James Smith

#### CIVIL WAR HEROES:

Johan Meyer      Robert Gamble  
John Jones      Roger Gamble

NATIONAL ORIGINS. Our ancestors, so far as known, came from the north of Europe; the Davis and Jones stems being of Welsh extraction, the Tinsleys, Stephens and Hildreths from England, the Grahams from Scotland, the Gambles, Nesbitts and Donaldsons from Ireland, the Sorgers and Meyers from Bavaria, the Seufferles and Herleys from Wurtemberg, the Sigmunds from Stuttgart, Germany, and the Ragatz from Switzerland.

Their reasons for coming to the "new World" varied.

PIONEERS. A large number of the ancestors arrived in America in the early period of its settlement. Even some of those who came about the middle of the 19th century were pioneers in settling in the frontiers of the developing United States, such as Wisconsin, Iowa, Dakota and California.

"Where nothing dwelt but beasts of prey,  
Or men as fierce and wild as they."  
(Author unknown)

The pioneers were not, so far as I know, troubled especially by beasts of prey, but many of them were in close contact with the aborigines, or Indians. In "The Quakers in the American Colonies", by Rufus M. Jones, p. 501 it is stated "James Logan was in charge of the relations with

the red men for about fifty years after Penn's second visit of 1701. With skill and kindly hospitality and accurate knowledge of Indian character, he led the colony along the paths of peace. He could not, or did not, however, avert the alienation of the Delaware tribe caused by a series of outrages upon their rights, the most noted of which was the Walking purchase of 1737.

The Lenni Lenape, to whom the whites gave the name of Delawares, were members of the Algonquian family. - - Having been conquered by the Iroquois, the Delawares at this time (1742) occupied a position of vassalage. (Dunaway, "A History of Pennsylvania")

"A great convention was held in Philadelphia, attended by all parties interested. - - "the Iroquois judicially examined the old deeds and the record of the walk and pronounced judgment against the Minisinks, telling them that they had no right to make treaties and that they must immediately remove to the Susquehanna. The alliance was too strong, and they, with bitter hearts, left their old home to the whites."

"Their crowning grievance came in 1754 when at Albany, the proprietors purchased of the Iroquois, many of the Pennsylvania tribes being unrepresented, nearly the whole of western Pennsylvania. To have all their ground sold over their heads and the proceeds go to their feudal lords was bad enough, but those that were present came away with a belief that they had been defrauded. - -

"The French ingeniously fanned the flames, and when Braddock went down to defeat before Fort Duquesne the next year, the long smouldering wrath of the Pennsylvania Indians found vent, and for the first time the frontiers were wet with blood."

The following year, 1756, William Baskin was killed and scalped by Indians on his farm on Duncan's Island in the Susquehanna River and his daughter, Margaret, and a smaller brother were kidnapped and taken to the Ohio country, west of Pennsylvania.

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"Those daring spirits who conquered our wilderness and founded our cities and wrote our laws and began our businesses - - They asked no security, and looked only to the strength of their arms and the keenness of their minds to meet their needs. It is of such forbears that American free enterprise was born and such is its spirit".

Clarence B. Randall.





## FAMILY HISTORY

**EARLY SETTLEMENTS.** In order to provide background for the conditions under which our ancestors were living in America, a brief outline of the early settlements is given below.

Dutch were the first to enter the region now known as Pennsylvania. Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of the Dutch East India Co. entered Delaware Bay in 1609 and went up as far as the Schuylkill. Further explorations in 1616 were made by Captain Cornelis Hendricksen. In 1623 Captain Cornelis Jacobsen Key (May) built Fort Nassau on the Jersey side of the River. This was the first Delaware Valley settlement effected by Europeans.

In 1638 the Swedes established settlements on the Delaware.

In 1655 the Dutch conquered New Sweden.

The Dutch surrendered to the Duke of York in 1644.

About 1674 a small though steady immigration of English settlers began to be noticeable. At this time there were about 500 white inhabitants in Pennsylvania. The significant story of settlement in Pennsylvania begins with the founding of the Quaker commonwealth.

In 1681 William Penn received his charter from King Charles II. William Penn landed at New Castle, Delaware October 27, 1682. He went to Upland, (which he now called Chester), and then to Philadelphia.

Within a year of Penn's coming to the province there arrived at Philadelphia fifty vessels bringing 3000 immigrants, and the population of his domain was increasing rapidly. It appears that in the first generation after the coming of Penn the main body of English settlers came to the colony directly from England and, being greatly in the majority, founded Pennsylvania as an English community, predominantly Quaker.

Pennsylvania attracted many immigrants from the British colonies in America, as well as from the mother country. - - The pioneer settlers of York County were immigrants from Maryland. Most of the pioneer settlers of southwestern Pennsylvania were Virginians. The largest number of immigrants from any one colony came from Connecticut. This group occupied the Wyoming Valley."

From "The History of North America", Vol. 4, by Guy Carlton Lee, Editor, p. 391. "At the time of Penn's death the population of Pennsylvania had reached, approximately, fifty thousand, and Philadelphia had taken such strides that it was the largest city on the continent." p. 407-8 "Francis D.

Pastorius, as agent of the Frankfort Land Company, composed of wealthy persons, chiefly Pietists in Germany and Holland, settled a colony at Germantown in 1683. After that, the number of German settlers increased rapidly. - - Many German emigrants settled in Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, Lancaster, and York Counties.

"In addition to the Germans, there was a large number of Scotch-Irish who came to Pennsylvania. They were so called because they were the descendents of Scots who had taken up their residence in the north of Ireland. They were bold, enterprising, and hardy, and favored a frontier life in preference to settling in the more thickly populated portions of the province. They disliked the Pope as heartily as they venerated Calvin and Knox. They had left Ulster in Ireland because of religious bigotry, commercial jealousy, and oppression by the land lords. The Scotch had been persuaded to take up at very low rentals the lands forfeited by the Irish. By industry and frugality they prospered where the Irish had eked out but a bare subsistence. This prosperity aroused the avariciousness of the landlords, who, upon the expiration of the leases, demanded higher rents. The Scotch refused to submit to this species of extortion, while the Roman Catholics, eager to regain their old lands upon almost any conditions, readily agreed to pay the higher rentals. The Irish bid higher for the lands than did the Scotch, and the latter were dispossessed. Many of the first Scotch-Irish emigrants settled in Bucks, Chester and York Counties, and later in the Kittatinny valley."

p. 414. "In 1749, Franklin wrote a pamphlet entitled "Proposals Relating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania". This led to the formation of an association - - They selected the financially embarrassed Charitable School which had been founded in 1740 and raised it to the dignity of an academy. A board of trustees were constituted, and on May 14, 1755, a charter was secured from the proprietaries Thomas Penn and Richard Penn. - - In 1779 the legislature confiscated all the rights and properties of the college and bestowed them on a newly chartered institution called the "University of the State of Pennsylvania." This was the first university in the United States."

p. 425. "Maryland was thoroughly southern in the character of its settlements. Municipalities did not thrive on its soil as they did in New England and to a lesser extent in New York and Pennsylvania. The two colonies upon the tributaries of Chesapeake Bay were settled by an entirely different type of people from that which settled the New England colonies. The environment furthermore, was entirely different.





## INTRODUCTION





## FAMILY HISTORY

The early settlers of Maryland and Virginia were cavaliers, or country gentlemen. They settled in a most delightful climate, where the soil was rich and where both land and water combined to furnish them a livelihood upon the easiest terms imaginable. The numerous long, broad, and deep rivers, flowing lazily and quietly toward the Chesapeake, furnished every planter a natural highway at his very door. - - The southern rivers favored the development of agriculture of the large plantation type, which in turn necessitated group isolation." p. 441. The charter which Lord Baltimore formulated for Maryland planted an almost feudal system in America. The proprietary was to be at its head, with almost kingly prerogatives. Under him were planters, who usually possessed a large retinue of slaves and servants. Of the latter there were three classes, convicts, indented servants, and free willers. Those called "indented servants" are sometimes spoken of as "redemptioners". By the term was meant persons who in lieu of their passage money to America bound themselves over, by contract, to serve a certain number of years. At the end of his term, the freedman had all the rights of a freeman. He was quickly absorbed by the other classes and lost his identity. Apparently there was no stigma attached to the status of servitude.

The methods of English colonization in the seventeenth century are fairly well understood. A commercial company, an association, or an individual secured from the monarch a charter, grant, or patent for certain lands.

In the Chesapeake and Southern colonies land grants were all made to individuals and were subject to the payment of quit rents. It was the custom (in Virginia) to give to anyone a claim to fifty acres of land for every person he transported to Virginia, provided the person remained there for three years. The claim to land acquired by transporting an emigrant was called a head right.

Of course with the first expeditions came gentlemen of culture and families who sought the betterment of their fortunes. These men in turn frequently took advantage of the liberal offer of the proprietary to superintend other expeditions, for which they received grants of land with special privileges. - - To have "transported apprenticed servants" meant in many cases merely to have advanced the costs of colonization for services of this kind."

The law of primogeniture, which required that all land of a deceased parent should descend to the oldest son, was in force in the Chesapeake and Southern provinces.

Morgan, in his Life of James Monroe, says "It must be remembered that Virginia was settled chiefly by the people of English cities, in which the dignity of the trades was stoutly maintained. - - The carpenter's trade was especially honorable." Samuel Young Davis was a carpenter and cabinet maker. The same statement applies with equal force to Pennsylvania. Thus we find that although he owned and operated several farms, and mills, John Jones in signing deeds, etc. designated himself as John Jones, Blacksmith.



The chart on the preceding page shows the ancestors of my grandsons, as far as they are known at the present time (December 1954.) George J. Davis



"The inheritance of a distinguished and noble name is a proud inheritance to him who lives worthily of it." Colton.







## THE BASKIN FAMILY

"At the point in Pennsylvania where the Juniata River flows into the Susquehanna River lie two islands. The larger one of 677 acres is high and rocky and is known today as 'Haldeman's Island'. The other one, 305 acres in size, is flat and alluvial and today is called 'Duncan's Island', although it is no longer separated from the mainland. The larger island has often been called the 'Big Island'. The islands and the east shore of the Susquehanna lie in Dauphin (formerly Lancaster) County. The west shore of the Susquehanna lies in Perry (formerly Cumberland) County.

"The first record of the white man attempting to settle here was in 1733 when John Harris tried to settle at the mouth of the Juniata, but the Indians protested and he was forced to leave. In 1745 when David Brainerd, a missionary, visited the Big Island, then known as 'Juniata Island', he found a tribe of Conoy Indians living on it. Permanent settlement by the white man did not begin until 1750. The Big Island was warranted by the Proprietaries in 1760. It was then known as 'Baskin's Island'. At the southern tip were remains of an 'Old Conoy Town'. The Proprietaries also warranted Duncan's Island. A rough map of the region drawn in 1762 by Marcus Hulings gave the location of the early settlers.

"About 1750 three brothers, Francis, James, and William Baskin(s), took up land at the junction of the rivers. The Hulings map showed where they located. Francis settled on the lower end of the Big Island, where he claimed 150 acres. James took up land at the mouth of the Juniata on the west side, and soon established a ferry. In February 1767 he had been living there for sixteen years. The hamlet that grew up about the west landing was called 'Baskinsville' - now upper Duncannon. The old burying ground on the bluff is still called the 'Baskinsville Graveyard'. William Baskin took up land on Duncan's Island and also two other tracts: one of 238 acres (warrant issued to his heirs in 1766) in Rye Township on the Little Juniata Creek; and a claim for 200 acres in the same township on the south bank of the Juniata River, several miles above the mouth." The foregoing paragraphs are quoted from mimeographed notes on THE BASKIN FAMILY, by Prof. Raymond Martin Bell. Prof. Bell, head of the Physics Department at Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa. is a descendent of William Baskin, through his daughter Ann (Nancy) Baskin, who married Joseph Martin.

Margaret Baskin, nicknamed Peggy, was kidnapped by the Indians who took her to the Miami country, then a wilderness in Ohio as more fully discussed on a later page. "Colonel Bouquet conquered the Indians

in November, 1764, and compelled them to sue for peace. One of the conditions upon which it was granted was that the Indians should deliver up all the women and children whom they had taken captive. Among them were many who had been seized when very young and had grown up to womanhood in the wigwams of the savages.

"A great number of the restored prisoners were brought to Carlisle and Col. Bouquet advertised for those who had lost children to come there and look for them. Among those that came was an old woman whose child had been taken from her several years before; but she was unable to recognize her daughter or converse with the released captives. With breaking heart the old woman lamented to Col. Bouquet her helpless lot, telling him she used many years ago to sing to her little daughter a hymn of which the child was so fond. She was requested by the Colonel to sing it then which she did in these words:

Allein und doch nicht ganz alleine  
Bin ich in meiner einsamkeit;  
Dann wann ich glich verlassen scheine,  
Vertreibt mir Jesus selbst die zeit;  
Ich bin bei Ihm, und er bei mir  
So kammt mir gar nichts einsam feur.

Translated thus

Alone and yet not alone am I  
Though in this solitude so drear  
I feel my Savior always nigh  
He comes my dreary hours to cheer  
I'm with Him and He with me  
Thus cannot solitary be.

"And the long lost daughter rushed into the arms of her mother. This happened Dec. 31, 1764."

The quotation just given is from "The History of Dauphin County" published in 1847 by D. I. Rupp, p 333.

Dr. Bell wrote in 1946 "I am afraid that it was not the Baskin woman who sang a German hymn. That tradition has been confused with the Hartman case." I have included the story here because it has been a family tradition for many years and has been published in at least two histories. The correct facts will be given under the name of Margaret Baskin. Associating this incident with the Baskin family has made confusion concerning the nationality of the Baskins. A newspaper story was published in Harrisburg in which it was claimed that the Baskins were German, because the old woman sang a German hymn. Margaret E. (Bossert) Hecht wrote that Ann Baskin came from Wales. She had probably gotten that impression from her mother Eleanor Marshall Jones who was born in 1811 and lived during her





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girlhood near Newport on the Juniata River. Professor Bell thought the Baskins might be of Basque descent. In Aug. 1954 he wrote "I really don't know the origin of the name. I found some in England and tradition says Ireland". A clue may be found in the name itself. Elsdon C. Smith, in "The Story of Our Names", gives (p. 125) the patronymical affixes and suffixes of different languages. The Frisian suffix was -kin, -s; for example, Watkin, the son of Walter. Thus the Baskin or Baskins could have been a Frisian tribe which originated in Friesland and sojournd in Ireland or Wales after the Norman conquest.

ANN BASKIN, second daughter of William Baskin, was probably born in 1751. She married Joseph Martin of Paxtang about 1773. On June 7, 1780 Ann (Baskin) Martin was married, by Rev. John Linn, to Gilbert McCoy, both of Dicks Gap congregation. Ann died in 1795.

CATHARINE BASKIN, daughter of James and Elizabeth Baskin, died in 1794. Catharine is buried on the Stephens plantation at Crawfordville, Ga. She married Alexander Stephens about 1766. They had twelve children. They migrated to Georgia. Mrs. Horace M. Holden of Athens, Ga. is a descendant of Catherine Baskin.

CORNELIUS BASKIN, son of Mitchell and Margaret Baskin, continued to operate a ferry across the Susquehanna River, that had been operated by his father and grandfather. He was living in Duncannon in 1830. He sold a plot of ground in 1804, on which the original "Baskins Church", or Presbyterian Church at the mouth of the Juniata was erected, and used until 1840, being commonly known as the "Beth-bara", i.e. house at the fording.

ELIZABETH BASKIN, daughter of James and Elizabeth Baskin, married Thomas McCoy.

FRANCIS BASKIN settled on the lower end of the Big Island (Haldeman's Island now), near the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers about 1750. There he claimed 150 acres. He was assessed as a trader at the Big Island as early as 1751. He died in August 1761. Letters of administration in Lancaster County were issued to his brother James on August 31, 1761. Francis' widow was assessed as "Widow Baskin" in Upper Paxtang township until 1787. One son was named George. Others were probably William, Robert and Thomas.

FRANCIS BASKINS, son of James and Elizabeth Baskin.

GEORGE BASKIN, son of Francis Baskin.

JAMES BASKIN took up land, before 1762, on the west side of the Juniata River at its junction with the Susquehanna River. He soon established a ferry there and operated it for nearly forty years. The hamlet that grew up about the west landing of the ferry was called "Baskinsville", now upper Duncannon.

James warranted 300 acres of land at the mouth of the Juniata Oct. 28, 1766. This is the land on which the old settlement of Baskinsville is located, below the "ferry" tract.

His wife Elizabeth died in June 1792. James died at Baskinsville in January 1788 and was buried in the old cemetery on the bluff. His will, which he made Jan. 30, 1788 was probated at Carlisle, Feb. 11, 1788, A copy follows:

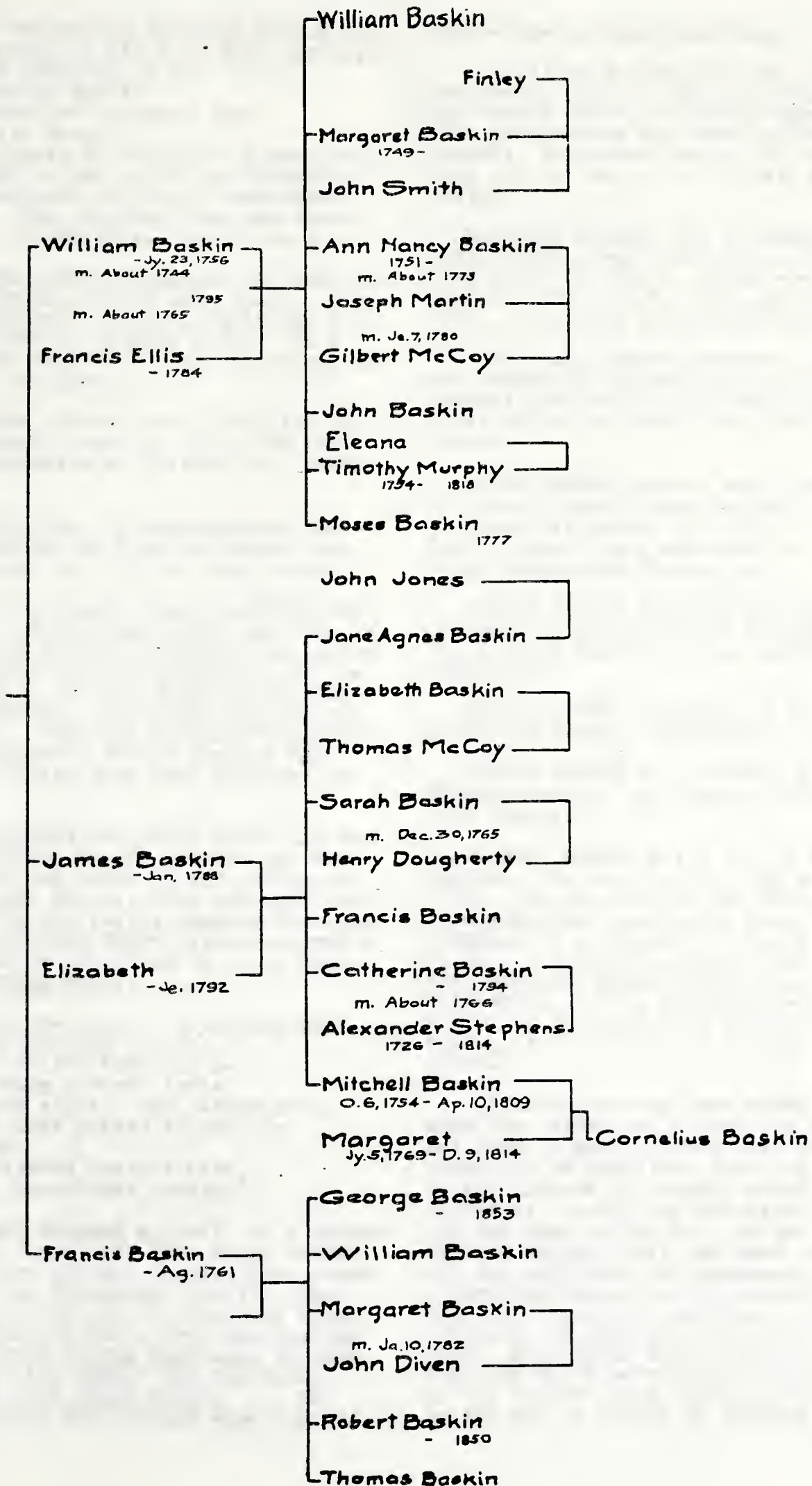
"In the Name of God amen. "I James Baskins of Rye Township, Cumberland County and State of Pennsylvania being of sound understanding and memory do this thirtieth day of January one thousand seven hundred and Eighty eight, make and publish this my last will and Testament in manner following (viz) I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth McCoy the sum of five pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania, and to each of my daughters Catharine Stephens, Sarah Dougherty and Jane Jones the like sum of five pounds lawful money aforesaid, And it is my will that the above sums be paid three years after my decease. I also declare that it is my Will that my beloved wife Elizabeth Baskins shall have the sole occupancy of the room with the fire place in my house during her natural life and it is my wish that she may live in the family of my son Mitchell Baskins as she ever yet has done, but if she should choose to live by herself, then I allow, that she shall have her provisions and firewood provided for her in the room aforesaid, and five pounds paid her in Cash as soon as convenient after my decease, and a cow to give her milk, and a horse and saddle to ride when she pleases, and a little girl to attend her if she chooses, and at her decease to be decently buried. And all the residue of my estate real and personal I give and bequeath to my son Mitchell Baskins subject to the maintenance of my son Francis Baskins during his life. And I do constitute and appoint My trusty friends Frederick Watts and David Watts together with my son Mitchell Baskins Executors of this my last will in trust for the Interests and purposes herein contained. In Witness whereof I the said James Baskins have to this my last Will and Testament set my hand and seal the day and year above Written.

(Signed) James Baskins (SEAL)





## THE BASKIN FAMILY







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Signed sealed and Declared by the said James Baskins as his last Will and Testament in the presence of us

Patrick Martin  
Cornelius Atkinson Junr  
David Watts

(Note: the above is a copy of a copy made March 8, 1929 in the office of Wilbur S. Arbogast, Register of Wills, Cumberland County, Pa. The original copy was loaned to me by R.G.S. Ruffner. G.J.D. Jr.)

JANE AGNES BASKIN, daughter of James and Elizabeth Baskin married John Jones. They had nine children. In James Baskins' will she is referred to as Jane Jones. In a deed executed in 1803 by John Jones she is referred to as Agnes.

JOHN BASKIN, oldest son of William Baskin, was probably born in 1745. In 1774 he was a blacksmith in District 96, South Carolina.

MARGARET BASKIN, of Susquehanna, probably the daughter of Francis Baskin, was married on Jan. 10, 1782 to John Divin.

MARGARET (nicknamed Peggy) BASKIN, oldest daughter of William Baskin was born in 1749. She was buried in Dick's Gap in the old Presbyterian Church graveyard, on the road leading to Clark's Ferry across the Susquehanna River. Her first husband was a Mr. Finley. They had a daughter, Rachel Finley. Margaret's second husband was John Smith. There were four children by this union.

When Margaret was seven years old her father was killed by the Indians and she was kidnapped and taken by the Indians to Ohio, where she was detained for more than six years. We can easily imagine that during these six years there often occurred a scene such as is described by A. B. Meek, in the following words:

"Pass through the door: - a weeping girl  
Is seated in yon dim recess;  
Her brow is whiter than the pearl,  
But hid by many a raven tress.  
She weeps and sings: 'My father dear,  
Long months have passed since thou  
wert slain;  
And I, a wretched captive here,  
In orphaned loneliness remain."

Professor Raymond M. Bell, in a letter dated Nov. 1, 1946 said "The Peggy Baskin capture was traditional until I discovered in Hanna's 'The Wilderness Trail'; 'The following is a list of 60 prisoners taken by Captain Charles Lewis from the English camp at the fork of the Muskingum to Fort Pitt November 15, 1764.' In the list appeared the name Peggy Baskin. - - The Smiths said that the Indians were fond of

her because of her black hair."

A letter written Jan. 29, 1900 from New Bloomfield, Pa. to John Penn Jones, by his cousin Isabella (Smith) Maxwell, says "Our grandmother was taken prisoner by the Indians, when seven years old, was 14 when they got her back. - - Their name was Baskin."

MITCHELL BASKIN, son of James and Elizabeth Baskin, was born Oct. 6, 1754 and died April 10, 1809. He married Margaret who was born July 5, 1769 and died Dec. 9, 1814. Cornelius Baskin was their son.

Mitchell Baskin inherited the bulk of the estate of his father, and continued to operate the ferry across the Susquehanna River which had been established by his father.

MOSES BASKIN, second son of William Baskin, was probably born in 1747. He died in Lancaster county in 1777. In 1774 Moses property was assessed in Rye Township, Cumberland County, Pa.

ROBERT BASKIN who died in 1850 was probably a son of Francis Baskin. He lived in Perry County and was buried near Duncannon.

SARAH BASKIN, daughter of James and Elizabeth Baskin, married Mr. Dougherty.

THOMAS BASKIN was probably a son of Francis Baskin. He lived in Northumberland County.

TIMOTHY MURPHY was a son of William Baskins. He was born in 1754 and died in 1818. Records tell of his death occurring from a disease contracted while saving the children of a neighbor during a winter flood. A handsome monument was erected over Murphy's grave in the cemetery at Middleburg, N. Y.; which calls him the savior of the Schoharie Valley. His wife, Eleana, died in 1803, at the age of 100 years.

"Timothy Murphy" was three years old when his father was killed and his mother and some of her children were kidnapped. According to tradition this boy was taken by the Indians to Canada, where he was raised by Sir William Johnston. Not knowing the name of the boy, he was baptised Timothy Murphy after the name of the priest who performed the ceremony. He was afterwards discovered by Alexander Stephens, his cousin by marriage, of Juniata township, by some peculiar mark on his head. He visited Perry County and the Island and was afterwards visited in 1812 by his nephew James Baskin Smith, when the latter was in Canada in defense of his





## THE BASKIN FAMILY

country during the war of 1812 and '14. At that time he was owner of a large estate near Malden, Essex County in upper Canada (Ontario).

H. H. Hain, in his History of Perry County, published in 1922, says "This Baskins lad (Timothy "Murphy") had a venturesome life. He was one of the chief riflemen of Morgan's celebrated sharpshooters. At the battle of Bemis Heights Morgan selected a few of his best men and directed them to make General Fraser, of the British troops, their especial target. A number fired with no effect, but at the crack of Murphy's gun Fraser fell.

"Shortly after the battle of Monmouth, three companies of Morgan's troops were sent into Schoharie, New York. Among these was "Murphy", and the Tories set an extra price upon his scalp, which it was never necessary to pay, although many Indians tried for it. He had grown into a stout, well built man, with jet black hair and eyes and was handsome. While the Tories failed to get him here he had many hairbreadth escapes, but usually in the nick of time something turned up to save him. At one time he possessed a double barreled rifle, a weapon unknown to the Indians. He was being chased by a party, and although he could usually get away, now they were gaining on him. He turned and shot one and succeeded in getting behind a tree where he quickly reloaded the empty chamber. As they again gained on him he stopped and shot another, but they resumed the chase, desiring to capture him alive and torture him before a slow fire. They were again gaining and in despair he jumped behind a tree, and as they advanced shot a third one. They immediately fled and in after years "Murphy" learned that they had seen him fire three times without reloading and they thought he had "a great medicine of a gun that would shoot forever."

"When the war was over, "Murphy" true to the characteristics of his forbears, became a farmer.

"When peace was declared and the independence of the colonies became a fact many of the Schoharie Indians returned to settle among the people whose buildings they had burned and whose relatives they had killed and scalped. Of the worst of his tribe was an Indian named Seths Henry, who had killed more than any other and who would sometimes leave upon a dead body a war club containing many notches cut therefrom. He too came back and one day started to call on the different settlers. Not unstrangely "Murphy" followed him and there is no record to show that the Indian arrived anywhere in this world.

"Then there began strange disappearances of Tories and Indians and coincident there was always a fire of brush in the same vicinity in which might have been found their ashes. The remaining renegades and savages took the hint and left the community.

"Timothy Murphy became a wonderful stump speaker and a political power in Schoharie County, N.Y. He brought William C. Bouck into public life and later to the gubernatorial chair of New York."

In a newspaper article by Henry W. Shoemaker, Department of Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa. published in Jan. 4, 1939, entitled "Where was Zimmerman's the "Lost" township of Perry County occurs the following. "The Indian paths of Perry County should also be marked before it is too late. Fortunately history has recorded the remarkable memories of Tim Murphy's widow, Eleana, who lived to be a hundred years old.

"The original Indian 'track' as she called it, westward, used to cross the Susquehanna at Simpson's, four miles below John Harris', thence across Condoquinet, at Middlesex - the Van Dyke" South Penn terminal - then up the North Mountain across Croghan's, now Sterrett's Gap, thence down the mountain and crossing Sherman's Creek at Gibson's, then by Dick's Gap (the gap between Dick's Hill and Quaker Hill) through to where the Landisburg road passes, then through Sherman's Valley to Concord, to the Burnt Cabins, then to the waters of the Ohe-yu, or Allegheny and down the river.

"Mrs. Murphy remembered when the first wagon came to Carlisle and there were threats among the packers to saw the spokes. The packers, she said, objected to the widening of what is now the Lincoln Highway, as making it too easy for the wagoners and ruining their business.

"Tim Murphy, who died in the New York Dutch community of Schoharie County, where he became a figure in the local folklore as described by Evelyn E. Gardner in that great book "Folklore from the Schoharie Hills", was a small Pennsylvania Dutch Boy who was carried off from Duncan's Island to Canada by Indians. Not knowing how to pronounce his own name the priest who baptized him gave him his own name of Murphy. By this strange turn of fate the greatest sharpshooter and sniper of the Revolution is generally referred to by historians as an Irishman and not as a Pennsylvania German.





## FAMILY HISTORY

"At Murphy's death in 1818, the widow returned to her native Perry county where she was regarded as an oracle on the history of the region.

WILLIAM BASKIN was one of a party which investigated the killing of Jack Armstrong, a trader, by the Indians, in 1744. At that time William probably lived at or near Paxtang, which is now a suburb of Harrisburg, Pa. About this year he was married. The name of his wife is not known now. His children were John (oldest son), Moses (second oldest son), Margaret (oldest daughter), Ann "Nancy" (second oldest daughter), probably born 1751, Mary, born 1750, and a son who was baptized Timothy Murphy, born 1753. William was "grand uncle to Cornelius and James Baskins".

In 1747-48 William Baskin was an ensign under Captain Thomas McKee in the Associated Regiments of the West End of Lancaster County on the Susquehanna River. (Pa. Archives, 5th Series, Vol. 1 p.24.)

In 1750 William Baskins, with his wife and family, moved to Duncan's Island. They were the first settlers on this island and William's land was listed in the 1751 assessments. In addition to the Duncan's Island land, William owned two other tracts; one of 238 acres (warrant issued to his heirs in 1766) in Rye Township on the Little Juniata Creek; and a claim for 200 acres in the same township on the south bank of the Juniata River, several miles above the mouth.

William built a house on Duncan's Island. Here he and his family lived until the Indian outbreak which followed the Braddock defeat of July 1755, when all the settlers were driven to the forts for safety. William, his wife, and five children, John, Moses, Margaret, Ann and the youngest were forced to leave home and go to Fort Hunter while the Indians were on the warpath. As one of the defenders of the fort, William made several excursions with armed bands from time to time to learn the intentions of the Indians. Fort Hunter was located on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, just south of the mouth of Fishing Creek and opposite Marysville, six miles north of Harrisburg, Pa. A large stone mansion was built in 1814 on the foundations of the fort by Archibald McAlister. The house is now (1946) used as a museum.

In the summer of 1756 there seemed to be a cessation of Indian attacks, and as William had a crop of grain maturing on the island he took his wife and part of his family and a man named McClean to the island to harvest the crop. It was July 29, 1756. While at work the men were

startled by war cries.

"Wild terror hovers o'er the scene;  
Where lately all was so serene;  
For hark! the Indian's fierce war-cry  
Hath pealed along that forest sky.  
The Red Eagle by A. B. Meek

However, according to D. I. Rupp, in his History of Dauphin County, published in 1847, on discovering that the Indians were

H. H. Hain, in his history of Perry County, published in 1922, says Rupp was furnished the information about the massacre by Mitchell Steever, esq. of Newport, Pa. According to Dr. Bell, Steever got his information from James Smith, a nephew of Timothy Murphy.

neighbors their alarms were quieted; but alas, they were deceived, for the murderous savages, as soon as near enough gave them distinctly to understand that their object was their scalps! At this moment they all fled in consternation, hotly pursued, toward the house, and when there Mr. Baskin in the act of getting his gun, was shot and scalped." Gertrude Jones told me John Penn Jones always told the story practically as given by Rupp. He said the women and children were in the house and after killing the men in the fields the Indians took the women and children prisoners.

According to Hain the "Man named McClean was also in the field but plunged into the Juniata and swam to Sheep Island and concealed himself in the cleft of some rocks on the far side and thus eluded capture."

As a captive nearing Carlisle Mrs. Baskins escaped from the Indians. According to Isabella Maxwell "his wife jumped on a horse and swam the river and made her escape with one child on the horse before her, those were trying times, were they not." Widow Baskins married Francis Ellis about 1765. A Francis Ellis of Lewistown (probably their son) married Isabella Miller (Rye Township) on Mar. 1, 1792.

The estate of William Baskin was not settled until May 15, 1770, although letters of administration in Cumberland County had been issued to his brother, James, in September 1756. The court found the total balance 42 pounds, 19 shillings, and 6 pence, and decreed to the "Widdow" (Name not given) 14 pounds, 6 S., 1 P; and to the children as follows: to John "eldest son", 11 pounds, 9 S., 2 P.; to Moses "second son", to Margaret "eldest daughter", to Ann "second daughter", each 5 pounds, 14 S., 7 P.





## THE BOND FAMILY

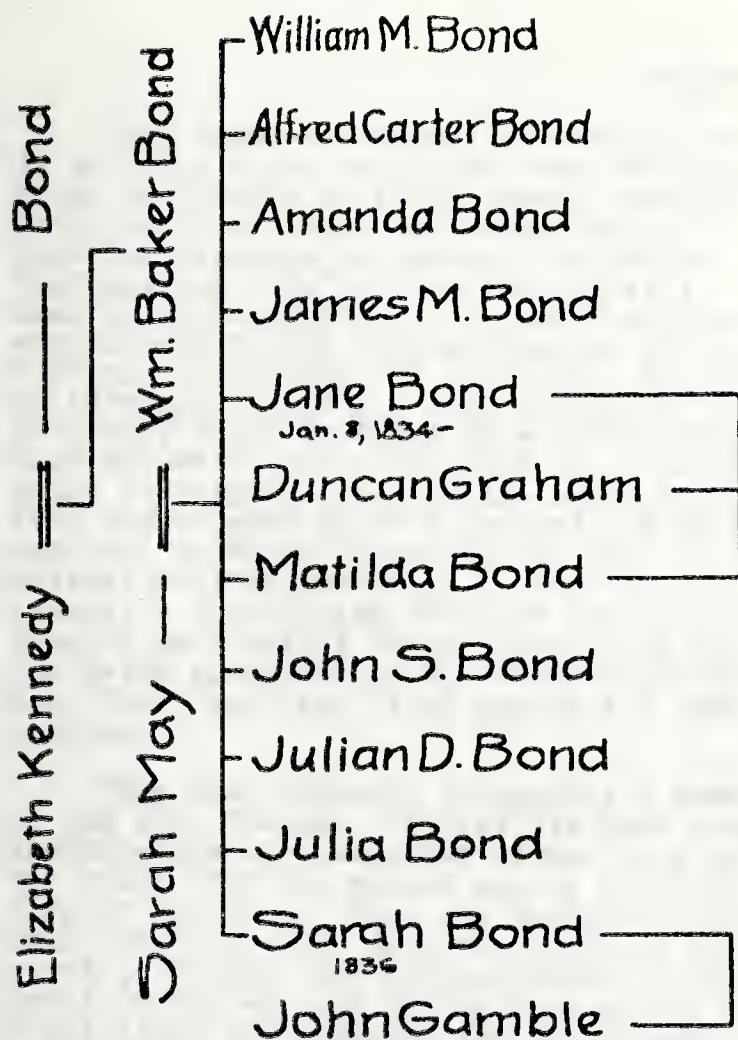
WILLIAM BASKIN, son of William Baskin "a brother to our grandmother" (Margaret Baskins) Isabella Maxwell. He was a witness to John Smith's will in 1801.

WILLIAM BASKIN, son of Francis Baskin. He lived in Dauphin County.

Professor R. M. Bell says there was a South Carolina branch of the Baskin family, founded by a William Baskin who came from Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. Here he married Mary Stuart and about 1767 migrated to Abbeville, S.C. Their sons were: Hugh, Charles (1741-1822), James, George, William and Thomas. William and Mary Baskin are listed in Augusta County Records as early as 1745 and as late as 1765. In 1750 William administered the estate of Robert Baskin. If Robert was the father of this William, he may have been an uncle of the Pennsylvania brothers. An Andrew and a John Baskin lived in Virginia as contemporaries of William.



## THE BOND FAMILY



WILLIAM BAKER BOND, son of Elizabeth (Kennedy) Bond, lived in Helicon, near Greenville, Alabama.

## THE BYNG FAMILY

## THE BYNG FAMILY

The Byngs do not appear on the chart, on p. 5, of ancestors of the Davis boys. They belong to a collateral line through the descendants of Thomas O'Neal May and are related through Gertrude J. (Davis) May.

ANN ELIZABETH BYNG, daughter of John Byng was born September 6, 1800 and died January 22, 1878. On April 4, 1816 she was married to Thomas O'Neal May.

GEORGE BYNG, Viscount Torrington, was born 1663 and died 1733. The New International Encyclopaedia says: "A British admiral, born at Wrotham, Kent. He entered the navy at the age of 15, and was rapidly promoted. - - - The attack upon Gibraltar was confined to his command, and for gallant conduct at Malaga he was knighted by Queen Anne. In 1706 he was elected to Parliament and represented Plymouth until 1721. In 1708 he became Admiral of the Blue, and commanded a squadron fitted out to oppose the Pretender's intended invasion of Scotland from France. - - - In 1718 he commanded the English fleet sent to Sicily for the protection of the neutrality of Italy, and gained a striking victory over the Spanish fleet off Messina. Soon after he was appointed treasurer of the navy and rear-admiral of Great Britain. In January, 1721, he became a privy councilor, and in September following was created Baron Southill and Viscount Torrington. On the revival of the Order of the Bath, in 1725, he was installed one of the knights, and on the accession of George II was nominated first Lord of the Admiralty. He held this office till his death, January 17, 1733.

JOHN BYNG, (1704-57). A brave but ill-fated British admiral, fourth son of Admiral George Byng, Viscount Torrington. He entered the navy early, served under his father in 1727, became captain, and by 1748 attained the rank of Admiral of the Red. In 1756 he was promoted to Admiral of the Blue, and appointed to command a hastily equipped squadron of ten ships, sent to the relief of Minorca, at that time blockaded by a French fleet under La Galissoniere. On the 20th of May Byng gave the signal to engage, which was obeyed by Rear-Admiral West, but Byng, through ill manoeuvring, failed to support him and the French, acting on the defensive, remained victors. Byng did not consider himself justified in making other efforts, and left Minorca to its fate. The dissatisfaction in England, when the news arrived, was taken advantage of by the Ministry to divert public odium from their inefficient measures. Byng was tried by court-marshal and condemned to death, for a breach of the Twelfth Article of War, but recommended to mercy. Sacrificed to the general indignation, he was shot on board the Monarch, at Portsmouth

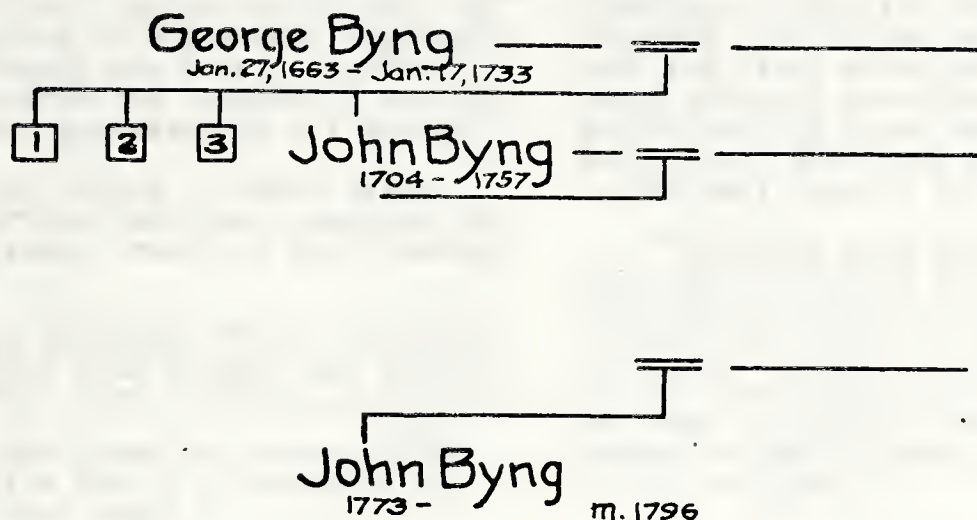




## FAMILY HISTORY

March 14, 1757, meeting his fate with firmness and resignation.

JOHN BYNG, born 1773, is believed to have been a son or grandson of Admiral John Byng. His daughter was Ann Elizabeth Byng.



Ann Elizabeth Byng — Thomas O'Neal May  
Sept. 6, 1800 - Jan. 22, 1878 m. Apr. 4, 1816 Nov. 22, 1787 - May 30, 1845



## THE DAVIS FAMILY

"The Davis patronymic is usually given as being Welsh in origin from the frequent recurrence of the personal name of David in Wales where the custom was to make the surnames by putting the prefix "ap" meaning "son" before the father's name as ap-David the son of David and to anglicise the name by changing the prefix "ap" to the affixes "s" or "son". Davis is therefore usually a contraction of Davidson, which in Wales is a transmutation from ap-David, but in England is often English in origin. The surname Davis is however common also in both Ireland and Scotland and in these countries the name is neither English nor Welsh. There it is usually a translation from the Gaelic name McDavid or McDavitt which corresponds to the Welsh ap-David and the English Davidson, "ap" "Mac" and "son" having all like meaning.

"The clan McDavid, originally a part of the clan Chattan, derives its name from the marriage of a daughter of the Lord of the Isles with the second son of David I, King of Scotland. When the Scottish crown fell into abeyance, upon the death of Margaret of Norway, the representative of the Davis family was one of the nine nobles of royal blood who competed for the throne. The above notes are from an advertisement of the American Heraldic Art Co.

"The Welsh Davises derive their descent, according to the best authorities,

from the Prince of Powis, the opponent of Ethelfrid, King of Northumberland, at the battles of Chester and Bangor, about the commencement of the seventh century. Nineteenth in descent from Prince Brachwal of Powis was Meilir Gryg, direct ancestor of David, son of John ap David of Llivior, who, according to the Welsh custom, assumed the modern surname of Davies in the year 1637 when signing a deed of family settlement.

"English authorities claim that the Welsh line can be traced back to those brave Britons who lined the coast of Kent to oppose the landing of Julius Caesar."\*  
\*From "Side Lights of Maryland History".

The following notes are from "The Davis Family" by Maj. Harry Alexander Davis:

"This family is of the most ancient origin tracing back through several centuries B.C. Constantine The Great, Roman Emperor, belongs to this family, also Beli Mawr, King of Britain 100 years B.C.

"Several generations later Rhoderick The Great, King of All Wales and Isle of Man, 843-877, slain defending his country against the Saxons, married Angharad, heiress of South Wales. He divided his kingdom into three parts, giving to his eldest son, Anarand, the kingdom of North Wales; to Cadell, 2d son, the Principality of South Wales; and to Merwyn, 3rd son, the





## THE DAVIS FAMILY

Principality of Powes. For each of these Kingdoms, Rhoderick built a palace and the sons were called the three crowned princes on account of their being the first to wear diadems around their crowns like kings of other countries, before which time the kings and princes of Wales wore only golden bands. Through his wife, Angharad, Rhoderick acquired the Kingdom of Cardigan and thus became sovereign of all Wales.

"Griffith, Prince of South Wales, died 1137, married Gwellian, daughter of Griffith ap Cynan, Prince of North Wales, slain 1136.

"Madoc ap Meredith, Prince of Powes, sixth in descent from Merwyn, was father of Cymric Efell, lord of Eylwys, 1200 A.D."

"Circa 1320 there is record of the following "Davis family as shown on the chart on the next page.

The Davis families in America came by diverse routes and from different sources. It is not yet certainly established from which source our family came. I have understood that our family is of Welsh origin.

The earliest authentic records I have found are the will of Robert Davis, dated 1735/36 and recorded in the court house at Heathsville, Va. and the original Birth Record Book of Heathsville now preserved in the Historical Library at Richmond, Va. They establish the fact that our Davis ancestors were living in "The Northern Neck" of Virginia very early in the 18th century, and there is probability that the family had had representatives there for many years before that time. If this is true they were among the first settlers on the shores of the Potomac.

The following notes are from "Potomac Landings" by Paul Wilstach, Country Life in America, Nov. 1920.

"The first white colonization of the Potomac was made in 1634 on the arrival of Leonard Calvert and his company in the Ark and the Dove, sent from England by his brother, Cecelius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, to settle on the north shore of the river, on lands for which he had a royal grant from King Charles.

"It was not, however, from England, nor yet from the neighborhood of the James, that the first settlers came to the Virginia shore of the Potomac. Religious toleration was established in Maryland with the first colony at St. Mary's although a majority of the early colonists were Catholics. Theoretically ideal and sound, practically it worked out in confusion, heartburn, and wrath. Disaffected

protestants did the simple and natural thing. With the unaffected directness of pioneers they got out. But they did not have far to go to find a virgin haven blessed with all the natural charm of their late home. They steered their boats to the Virginia side of the Potomac, and there made the first white settlement on the south shore of the river, opposite St. Mary's, at the point where Captain John Smith first found the Sekacawone Indians on the east bank of the Coan."

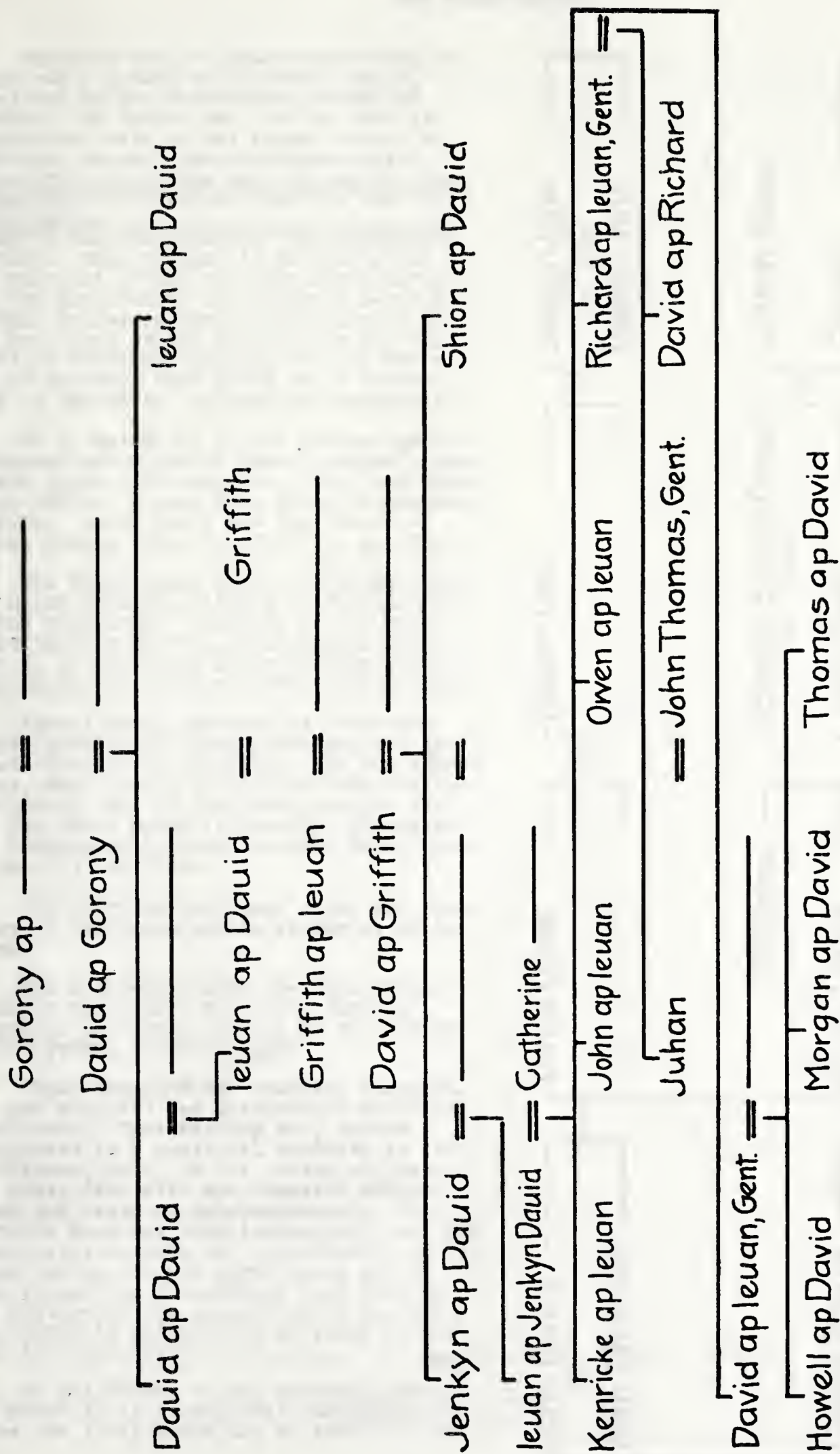
"Settlers came quickly to the Potomac once its advantages were made known by the chroniclers. The rush to its shores through the middle of the seventeenth century seems to have been an earlier example of the later rushes of the settlers to the far west to stake mining claims in the mountains and to take up government lands on the prairies."

Among the first comers listed in "Early Virginia Immigrants" were, Lawrence Davis, 1650, by Jervace Dodson, Gent., Northumberland; Richard Davis, 1654, by John Williams, Northumberland; Sabina Davis ditto; Nico Davis, 1650, by Mrs. Francis Townshend (widow); John Davis, 1650, by Thos. Blogg; James Davis, 1650, by Nathaniel Jones; John Davis, 1650, by John Armsbee; Justin Davis, 1648, by Richard Thompson; James Davis, 1651, by Geo. Colclough, Gent.; John Davis, 1651, by Capt. Stephen Gill; Jon Davis, 1653, by Tho. Mallard; Richard Davis, 1652, by John Gresham; Hopkin Davis, 1652, by Mr. John Moltrom; Morgan Davis, 1652, by Richard Nemes; David Davis, 1652 by Mrs. Jane Harmer; Tho. Davis, 1653, by Abraham Moone; Robert Davis, 1653, by Francis Symons; Tho. Davis, 1653, by Corbet Piddle; Jno. Davis, 1653, ditto; Alex. Davis, 1652, by Mr. James Wairadine.

These 20 Davises all arrived in the space of six years. In connection with the last on the list it is of interest to note that it is recorded at Heathsville that in 1776 a Robert Davis willed his property to his brother Alexander Davis and in 1830 another Alexander Davis, belonging to our family, was born at Heathsville. It may be that the Alex. Davis who arrived in this country in 1652 was an ancestor of James Y. Davis. However, Mr. Griffin Hank Davis, of Coan, Va. told me that there was a legend that the founder of our family in America was a Peter Davis who came from England and settled in Virginia. He thought this Peter Davis might have been his great grandfather. From the Heathsville wills and birth records it appears that Mr. Griffin Davis' great grandfather and his great-great grandfather were both named Robert. Mr. Griffin Davis had a great uncle named Peter Davis.









## THE DAVIS FAMILY

There is also a legend that James Y. Davis was a cousin of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America. My father has told me that his grandmother said he was fourth cousin to Jefferson Davis. Mrs. Jefferson Davis said\* "Three brothers came to America from \*Biography of Jefferson Davis by Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

Wales in the early part of the eighteenth century. They settled in Philadelphia. The youngest of the brothers, Evan Davis was the grandfather of Jefferson Davis." Another Jefferson Davis, contemporary of the President of the Confederate States, lived in Nansemond County, Va. He was a son of Augustus Cave Davis and a descendent of Tom Davis, an English bookseller.

W. H. Whitsitt, in his "Genealogy of Jefferson Davis and of Samuel Davies", says "David Davis (1680-Aug. 11, 1759) and John Davis (1670- ) came from Wales to America in 1701. David Davis was the father of Samuel Davies (Nov. 3, 1723-Feb. 4, 1761)."

The Welsh Tract party, to which John and David belonged, landed in Philadelphia in the year 1701. (Records of the Welsh Tract Baptist Meeting, Wilmington, 1904, Part I, p. 7.) John Davis was the great grandfather of Jefferson Davis (1808-1889).

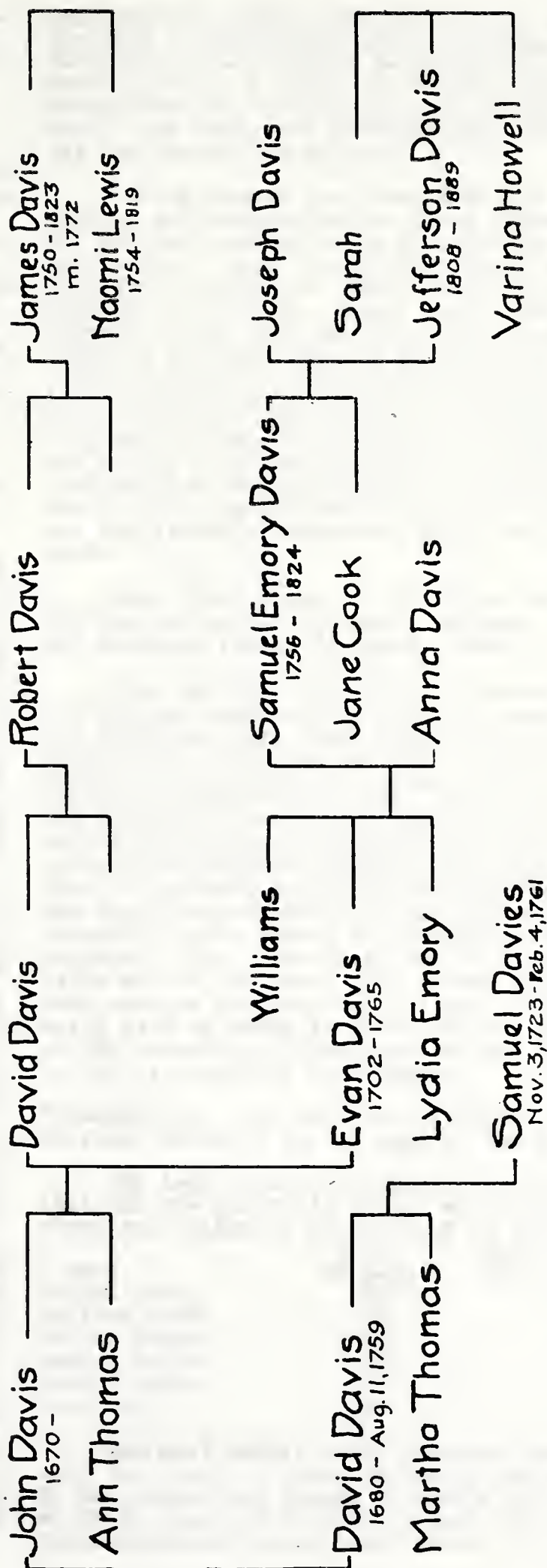
"David Davis, brother of Jefferson Davis' grandfather Evan Davis settled in Augusta County, Va. in 1730. His son Robert Davis, was captain of militia from Rockingham County, Va. in the Revolutionary War. His son James Davis (1750-1823) of Augusta and Rockingham Counties married Naomi Lewis (1754-1819) in 1772.

The chart on this page shows the genealogy of Jefferson Davis, so far as it is known.

The following notes are from "Land Marks of Old Prince William", Fairfax Harrison, privately printed by the Old Dominion Press, Richmond, 1924.

"When Maryland was founded, Virginia had not extended her settlements north of York River. That estuary was, indeed, recognized as a political boundary as late as October, 1646, in the treaty of peace and amity made with the Powhatan nation after the death of Opechancanough. The Northern Neck was thus Indian territory and practically outside the jurisdiction of Virginia during all the early years of St. Mary's; and the interesting fact is that the history of its occupation by Englishmen begins in relation to Maryland rather than to Virginia."

In the "Guide to the Historic Northern Neck" it is stated that Coan Hall is where the first white man to settle in the









## FAMILY HISTORY

Northern Neck - Colonel John Mottrom - established his seat. It is on the eastern side of Coan River, on the road to Walnut Point.

Colonel Mottrom settled here about 1640 coming from York County, whither he went from St. Mary's County, Maryland. He, at first, it seems, made his own terms with the Indians for the land he occupied at Coan Hall, winning immediately the friendship of Marshywap, King of the Chicacoan Indians." The date is uncertain. All that the records reveal in the way of an A.U.C. is that in 1644 a band of white men, hostile to, but keenly interested in Maryland, were living among the Chicacoan tribe on the west shore of the Potomac, opposite St. Mary's. The proven relation of these adventurers to William Claiborne and his disappointed ambitions suggests indeed, that they may have been some of the indian traders whom Leonard Calvert ousted from

Kent Island in 1638, but there is no proof for such a significant identification. The fact that after Ingle's Rebellion these men were joined by a number of recalcitrant Marylanders is, however, enough to prove that, like Rome, the Northern Neck community was founded by refugees.

"Being remote from Jamestown and intent on self-determination these pioneers did not for several years acknowledge any government. Capt. Edward Hill wrote letters from 'Chicacoan' which spoke of returning to Virginia. Under such conditions, 'Coan', as the name was soon abbreviated, became a nuisance both to Maryland and Virginia, and eventually and necessarily had to be reduced by the Virginia government. As part of this discipline, the entire Northern Neck was, in 1648, erected into the county of Northumberland." "Northumberland was the progenitor of 135 other counties in Virginia and West Virginia, including the states of Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois."

From "Land Marks of Old Prince William" Fairfax Harrison. Privately printed by The Old Dominion Press, Richmond, 1924.

This narrow strip of land, between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, known as the Northern Neck, where our ancestors settled and lived for over 100 years is shown on the accompanying map. Its early settlers appear to have been men of forceful character and enterprise. The fertile soil and excellent facilities for transportation by water continued, for many decades, to attract immigrants of ability. The region consequently became a thriving community and a center of intellectual and political life. The locations of Heaths-ville and of the homes of a number of notable persons are shown on the map. The early life of James Y. Davis and the lives of his parents and grandparents were spent in this stimulating environment.

"Gladsome and fair must this good land be,  
So close embrac'd in the arms of the sea!"

The Land Book, Northumberland, 1782-1813, in the Auditor's office of Virginia shows the following assessments of property:

Name	Acres of Land	Value per acre (1782)
Thomas Davis	74	4/
William Davis	40	3/
Judith Davis	75	5/
Samuel Davis	50	5/
Robert Davis	100	5/
John Davis	150	5/

The most remote Davis ancestor that I have been able to trace is Robert Davis. He was prosperous enough to make a will, which is recorded in Book 1, page 284, Northumberland County court house. It is



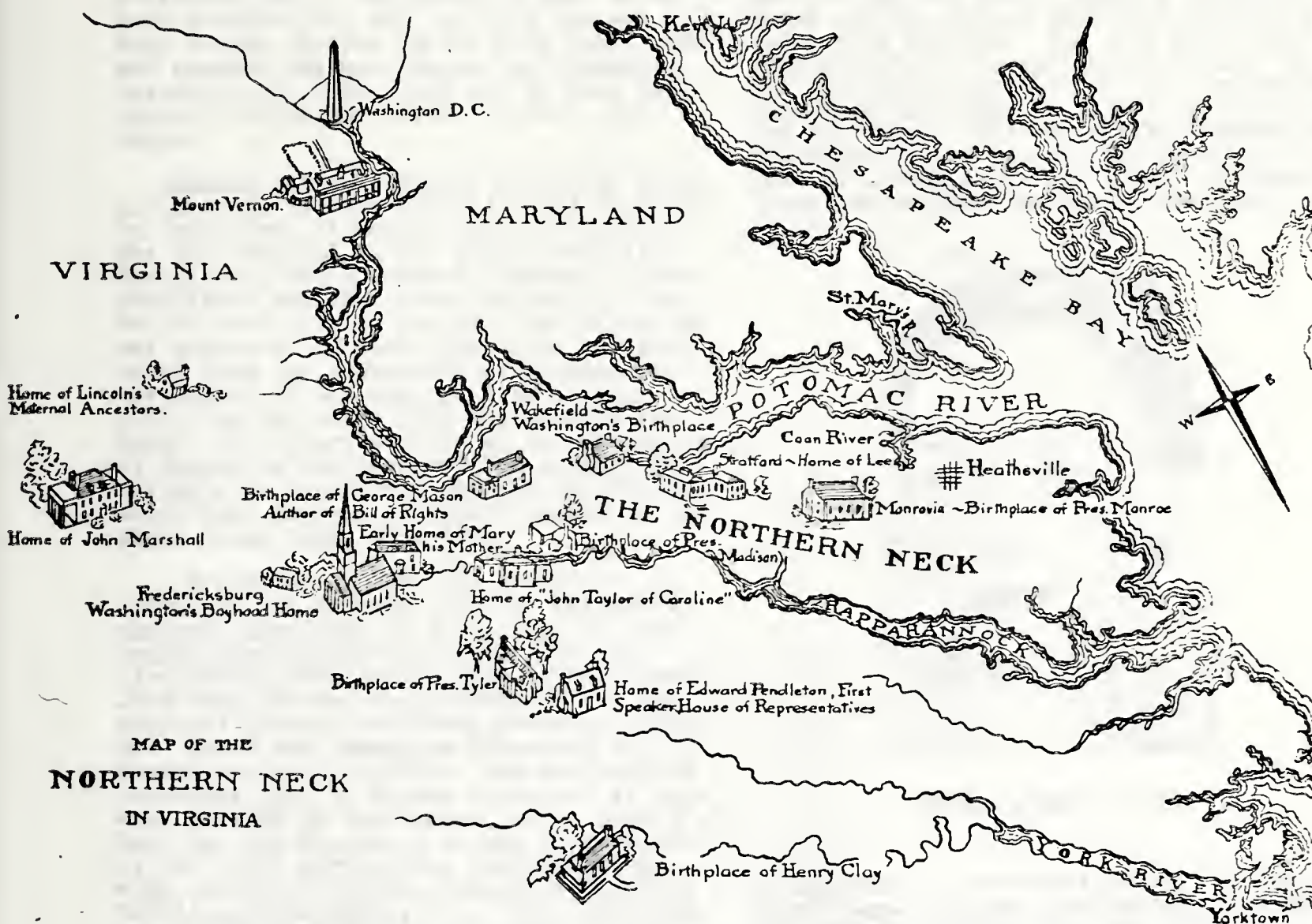




# THE DAVIS FAMILY

dated 1735-36. He refers to his wife Sarah and his children Hannah, Winnefrid, Samuel, Robert and Elizabeth. The Heathsville birth record book recorded births of Davises as far back as 1682, but, in-as-much-as the birth date of Robert Davis is not known I have not been able to connect him with the others mentioned in the record.

wrote July 27, 1886 regarding the genealogy: "Now as to the Davis family there was Hiram Davis, Samuel Davis, Thomas Davis, Sally Davis, Judith Davis and Polly Davis, sisters of Samuel Davis. Sally Davis who came to see us several years ago was the sister of the Rev. John Davis, methodist minister, and cousins of Samuel



Samuel Davis left a will, but I did not find a will of the second Robert Davis. The birth record gave Samuel, Isaac, Judith, Peter and Elizabeth as children of Robert and Judith Davis. I think there can be no question that this is the right Robert Davis. There was another Robert Davis, born May 20, 1706, "son to Wm."

Samuel Davis' will was dated Feb. 10, 1816. He willed his property to his wife Judith, and his children Hiram, Ketty, Lucy McCave, Winnefred Rice and Judith Denny. Elizabeth S. P. (Davis) Powers

Davis' family, being brother's children."

Mr. Griffin Hank Davis told me he was a cousin of James Y. Davis and that "Samuel Davis married a Hogan", also that Rev. John Davis was a Bishop. Hiram Davis was Captain of Artillery in 1812 and his father, Samuel, was in the Revolutionary War. I have been told that he was a captain.

Mr. Samuel William Alexander Davis also told Geo. J. Davis, Sr. that he was Jas. Y. Davis' cousin.





## FAMILY HISTORY

AGNES INEZ DAVIS, daughter of John Benjamin and Lucy Jane (Crowther) Davis, was born Dec. 27, 1902. She was married to Philip Andrew Delano. Their children: Granville Mottrom Delano and Charlotte Estelle Delano.

ALICE DAVIS, daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Morrison) Davis, married a Hogan.

ALICE DAVIS, daughter of Samuel William Alexander Davis, was probably born in or near Heathsville, Va. In 1919 she was a high school teacher in New York City. She was awarded the M.A. degree by Columbia University in 1904. She had an aunt Sally (Sarah) Davis, the sister of Rev. John Davis.

BARBARA DAVIS, daughter of George Jacob and Ardelia Barbara (Meyer) Davis was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, April 28, 1914. She was educated in the public schools of Tuscaloosa, being elected a member of the scholastic National Honor Society in the senior year of High School, from which she was graduated in June 1932. She was graduated from the University of Alabama with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in May 1936. In September 1936 she entered the School of Library Science at the University of Wisconsin and received the Library Certificate in June 1937. At the University of Alabama she was elected a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority.

September 1, 1937 she secured a position on the library staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, Massachusetts, serving at the circulation desk in the main library until 1940 when she was transferred to the humanities library in Walker Memorial Library. There she served as librarian in charge during 1942-1944. She resigned in September 1944 to become librarian at Science Service in Washington, D.C. June 13, 1945 she was appointed to the library staff of the Civil Aeronautics Administration with office in the Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D.C. This position she resigned to accept appointment June 4, 1946 to the library staff of the Air University at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Alabama. In November 1946 she was transferred to the Tyndall Field Base at Panama City, Florida where she was head civilian librarian at the Air University Tactical School Library. While there she received a letter of commendation from General Lacey for originating a form of summarized articles pertinent to the work of officers stationed there. Also a letter of commendation from Captain John R. Ward, Officer in Charge of the Library in which he said "Miss Davis has performed her duties in a very superior manner. She has organized the Air Tactical School Library from a small inefficient library into a

smooth functioning, well organized unit." September 30, 1948 she resigned this position and became head librarian at the Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, Public Library.

Barbara was a girl scout, and attended the first camp of the Tuscaloosa Girl Scouts held at the boy scout Camp Horne. Later she was a pioneer scout at the Girl Scout Camp Cherry Austin. She was a good swimmer and passed the junior life saving test of the Red Cross when she was very young and the senior test when she was a University student. She took piano lessons and played in several recitals. At the University she elected art classes and displayed considerable talent in portraiture sketching. She was elected secretary-treasurer of the Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association. At Tuscaloosa she became a member of the American



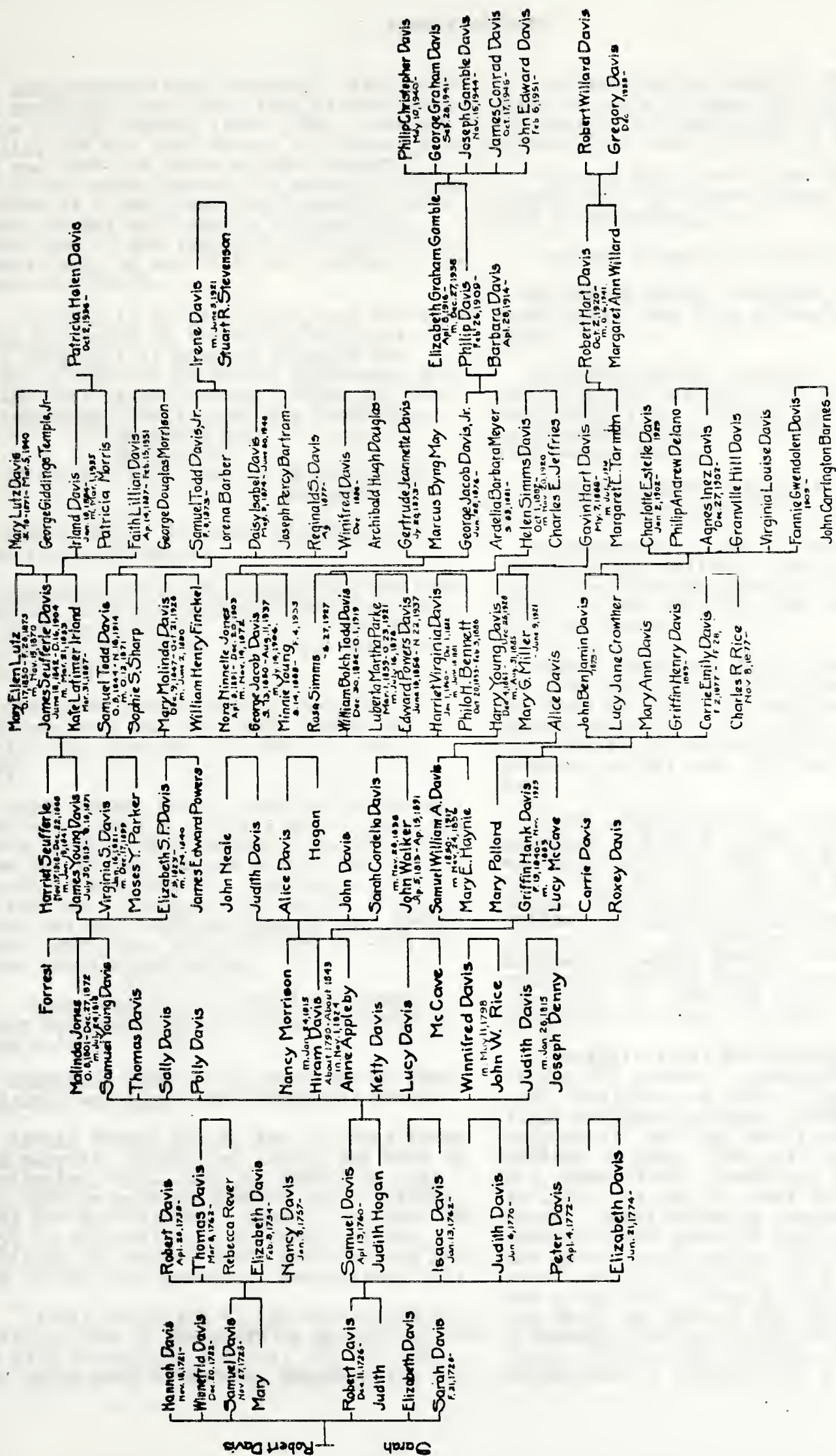
Barbara Davis, 1937

Association of University Women, The Kappa Kappa Gamma Alumnae Association, The American Library Association, The Tuscaloosa Libraries Association, The Business and Professional Women's Club, and a charter member of the Tuscaloosa Chapter of the Zonta International Club. She served on committees of all these clubs and as officer of several.

She has been writing, for several years a weekly column in the Tuscaloosa News, headed "From the Book Shelf", and also a column in Dick Coffee's "Tuscaloosa Doins", headed "Between the Bookends". In the March 1954 issue of Tuscaloosa Doins she was chosen as "Personality of the Month" and in the October 1954 issue the "Doins salutes two prominent Tuscaloosa women who are actively engaged in worthwhile work in











## FAMILY HISTORY

the business world of our city. Miss Barbara Davis has been first lady at the Tuscaloosa County Library since 1948. Friendly to all, she has made scores of friends during the past few years at the Library." One of her aunts wrote: "I certainly think Barbara is a very dear sweet capable girl. I have always said she is the perfect young lady of our family." Mrs. Florence (Means) Kay, in her will left Barbara a bequest of \$706.25.

Barbara is an April Girl, and her spirit is expressed in the following lines:

A girl that is born on an April day  
Has a right to be merry, lightsome, gay;  
And that is the reason I dance and play  
And frisk like a mote in a sunny ray-  
Wouldn't you  
Do it, too

If you had been born on an April day?  
Anonymous

CARRIE DAVIS, daughter of Hiram and Anne (Appleby) Davis.

CARRIE EMILY DAVIS, daughter of Griffin Hank and Lucy (McCave) Davis was born Feb. 2, 1877 and died Feb. 28, . She was married to Charles R. Rice, who was born Nov. 8, 1877.

CHARLOTTE ESTELLE DAVIS, daughter of John Benjamin and Lucy Jane (Crowther) Davis, was born Jan. 2, 1902 and died in 1925.

DAISY ISABEL DAVIS, daughter of Samuel Todd and Sophie S. (Sharp) Davis, was born May 9, 1874 in Washington, D.C. She died June 30, 1948. She was married in the Church of the Covenant, Washington, D.C. to William S. Teel of Washington, D.C. There was one child by this union: Evelyn Teel. Born Dec. 1899 and died in 1924 of heart trouble and asthma.

Later Daisy was married to Joseph Percy Bartram. There were no children by this union.

GRANVILLE HILL DAVIS, daughter of John Benjamin and Lucy Jane (Crowther) Davis.

EDWARD POWERS DAVIS, son of James Young and Harriet (Seufferle) Davis, was born in Washington, D.C. June 15, 1856. On July 16, 1878 he married Luberta Martha Parke. They had no children. Edward died Nov. 22, 1937 in Philadelphia, Pa. where he was visiting his nephew Gavin Davis and is buried in Oak Hill cemetery, Washington, D.C.

After the death of his mother his father put him in the boarding school connected with Georgetown College. He attended Mt. Saint Mary's Academy, Emmittsburg, Md.

He was fond of boxing. For over 40 years he was a railway mail clerk on the run between Washington and New York. He retired from this service in 1920.

During the later years of his life he resided with his niece, Helen (Davis) Jeffries in Warrenton, Va.

He was a Mason in good standing.

ELIZABETH DAVIS, daughter of Robert and Sarah Davis, was born at Heathsville, I think.

ELIZABETH DAVIS, daughter of Robert and Judith Davis, was born June 21, 1774, at Heathsville, Va. I think. On July 3, 1799 an Elizabeth Davis, probably this one, married George Coles.

ELIZABETH DAVIS, daughter of Samuel and Mary Davis, was born Feb. 3, 1754.

ELIZABETH S. P. DAVIS, daughter of Samuel Young and Malinda (Jones) Davis, was born in or near Heathsville, Va. Feb. 5, 1823. On Feb. 24, 1840 she was married to James E. Powers.

FANNIE GWENDOLEN DAVIS, daughter of John Benjamin and Lucy Jane (Crowther) Davis, was born in 1909. She married John Carrington Barnes. Their child: John Carrington Barnes, Jr. who married Virginia May Packett; child: John Carrington Barnes, 3rd.

FAITH LILLIAN DAVIS, daughter of James Seufferle and Kate Latimer (Irland) Davis, was born April 14, 1887 in Washington, D.C. Died Feb. 15, 1951 in San Diego, Calif. She was married July 7, 1917 to William Alexander Cherry; divorced three years later. In December 1923 she was married to George Douglas Morrison. Their children: George Douglas Morrison, Jr. born Aug. 27, 1924 and Davis Willingham Morrison born Aug. 18, 1930.

Faith's adult height was 62 inches, weight 115 pounds. Brown eyes, light brown hair, medium color skin. Right handed, sight and hearing good. General bodily energy fair. Nervous temperament. No bodily defects of form. Had colitis in Ithaca, N.Y. about 1907. Developed thyroid trouble in 1914, but had it under control two years later. Intellectually she was above the average. Her favorite study was literature. Her mother wrote me as follows: "Faith I regard as a 'throwback' to a French ancestor on my side. She is very little like any Davis or like my own immediate family. I consider her as having more of the Davis strain than of the Irland. She has the Latin type of features and a decided 'list'





## THE DAVIS FAMILY

toward French taste in literature". Someone else, however, said she was like her grandmother Davis.

She attended private school. "Wrote for fashion magazines. Wrote advertising. Was on stage. Wrote poetry. Had arthritis and high blood pressure (and developed ornery disposition)". From a June 1950 letter from Faith.



Home of Faith Lillian (Davis) Morrison  
Laguna Beach, Calif. 1944

Her husband, George Douglas Morrison was a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. He was transferred from the battleship "Nevada" to the destroyer "Farquhar" at the end of the summer cruise (1924) and was stationed at San Diego, Calif. Served as recruiting officer in Richmond, Va. Transferred to Manila, P.I. in Oct. 1927.

George Douglas Morrison was Rear Admiral. He was retired Mar. 1, 1950 for physical reasons. Admiral Morrison is a nephew of Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, widow of the Senator from Chicago.

He served in the South Pacific during World War II. He received the following citations: Legion of Merit, Bronze War Medal, two gold stars in lieu of other war medals. Had coronary thrombosis Jan 13 and Dec. 13, 1949.

George Douglas Morrison, Jr. was married Oct. 1, 1953 to Patricia Theresa Reynolds in St. Catharines Church on Temple Terrace at Thalia, Laguna Beach, Calif. Patricia is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Kramer Reynolds of 33 Emerald Bay, Laguna Beach, Calif.

Davis Willingham Morrison "is 5 ft. 11 ins.; slim, but well built. More interested in athletics than studies! Graduates June 2, 1950 from Menlo Junior College, Menlo Park, Calif. Where next we do not know. Both boys are witty and full of fun." Faith.

GAVIN HART DAVIS, son of Harry Young and Mary G. (Miller) Davis was born in Washington, D.C. May 7, 1889. He was married July 1, 1914 to Margaret E. Tarman of Shippensburg, Pa. His adult height: 70 inches, weight 156 pounds, Feb. 1923. Gray eyes, dark brown hair. Ambidextrous. General bodily energy very active. Speech: clear and distinct. Sight: astigmatism. Excellent hearing. Intermediate temperament. Special ability in accounting and general clerical work of any nature. Graduate Philadelphia High School, Army and Navy Academy, Washington, D.C. Son: Robert Hart Davis.

His principal residences were Washington, D.C.; Balboa, Canal Zone; Philadelphia, Pa. Favorite study: arithmetic. Had typhoid fever.

GEORGE GRAHAM DAVIS, son of Philip and Elizabeth Graham (Gamble) Davis, was born in Mobile, Alabama, at 3 A.M., Sunday, September 28, 1941.

GEORGE JACOB DAVIS, son of James Young and Harriet (Seufferle) Davis, was born September 13, 1850 in Washington, D.C. He died August 11, 1937 and is buried in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D.C. He was married to Nora Ninnette Jones by the Rev. J. G. Mason at the North Presbyterian Church (now the Northminster Church) Washington, D.C., Thursday Nov. 14, 1872 at 7 o'clock.



George Jacob Davis and his wife  
Nora Ninnette (Jones) Davis. About 1873

Their children: Gertrude Jeannette Davis, July 20, 1873, George Jacob Davis, Jr., June 28, 1876, Twins (one still born, one lived five days) Sept., 1883, Infant (lived 1 month) interred July 15, 1887. Adult height 66 inches, weight 125 lbs. Blue eyes, brown hair. Intermediate complexion. Right handed. Sight very good. Hearing good until late in life. Speech: clear enunciation, strong voice of good





## FAMILY HISTORY

quality. General bodily energy high. No bodily defects. Natural walking gait very brisk. Easy to get along with; described by Nell Ray Clarke in the Philadelphia Public Ledger of Feb. 19, 1928 as "a sunny old fellow, the last of a distinguished family of hatters". Above the average in moral, and physical courage, conscientiousness, self control, self respect, unselfishness, courtesy, sincerity, modesty, honesty, alertness, loyalty, sense of humor, sympathy, contentment, optimism, patriotism. Always neat and well dressed.

Was graduated from the business course of Columbian College, (Now George Washington University) Washington, D.C. Clerked in the James Y. Davis hat store for many years. Resigned this position in 1892 to become southern traveling agent for the Knox Hat Company. His district extended from Baltimore, Md. to Havana, Cuba and Mexico City, Mexico. His trips, two a year, kept him on the road eight months a year. Between trips he worked in the Knox factory in Brooklyn, N.Y., as expeditor, getting his customer's orders shipped on time, purchasing silks, etc. for hat linings and trimmings. He continued this activity for thirteen years. He was a skilful salesman.

On July 14, 1906 he married Minnie Young of Brooklyn, N.Y.



George Jacob Davis, 1906

When he was 18 years old his brother Jim tried to whip him with a cane. He went to the store and complained to his father. His father replied that he had to

have some one to look after him. He said he would leave home under those conditions. His father said that if he did he should not come back. He left the city with \$87 and went to Norfolk. From there he went to Memphis, Tenn. There he took a Mississippi river boat as far as his remaining funds (about \$5.) would take him. He landed in Arkansas and found the plantation home of a schoolmate friend whose father was Robert E. Craig. His friend was away, but he was given employment as an overseer on the plantation.

After a while he wrote home and his father wrote and told him to come back home.



Seated: Philip Davis, George J. Davis, Barbara Davis. Standing: George J. Davis, Jr., Ardelia B. (Meyer) Davis.

GEORGE JACOB DAVIS, Jr., son of George Jacob and Nora Ninette (Jones) Davis, was born 6:35 A.M. June 28, 1876, in Washington, D.C. He was baptised by Rev. Dr. Butler of the Luther Memorial Church, Washington, D.C. On June 28, 1905 he married Ardelia Barbara Meyer. Their children were Philip and Barbara. Adult height 66½ inches, weight 120 lbs at 50 years of age and at 78. Blue eyes, brown hair. Right handed. Sight and hearing good. Speech: clear enunciation, strong voice. Natural walking gait, very brisk. Subject to seasickness. Not easily lost. Keen sight, hearing and smell. Lost sense of smell in 1909. Regular in habits, lives at high tension, predilection for solitude. Above average in persistence, conscientiousness, foresight, punctuality, sense of humor,





## THE DAVIS FAMILY



George Jacob Davis, Jr.



ability to take a joke; contentment; optimism, fretfulness; seclusiveness, tinkering, invention, fondness for travel, saving. Children: Philip Davis, born Feb. 26, 1909; Barbara Davis, born April 28, 1914. Member American Society of Civil Engineers; member International Rotary Club for four years; member Tuscaloosa Chamber of Commerce; member Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society; member Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity; member Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering fraternity; member Chi Epsilon, professional engineering fraternity; member Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; member Newcomen Society of England; member and past president James (Horseshoe) Robertson

chapter (Tuscaloosa, Ala.) Sons of the American Revolution; member and past president Alabama Society Sons of the American Revolution. Graduate Cornell University, C.E. 1902; Instructor and Assistant Professor, University of Wisconsin 1903-4 and 1905-12. Dean, College of Engineering and Professor of Civil Engineering University of Alabama 1912 to 1946. Honorary D.Sc. 1931, University of Alabama.

One of the original twelve honorary judges, Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild, 1930-1953.

During 1933-34, on leave from the University of Alabama, to serve as chief engineer for the State of Alabama, U. S. Public Works Administration.

Member of the Highway Bridge Commission of Alabama, 1935-1946.

1928-30 designed and supervised the construction of two concrete arch dams for the water-works of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. (The first arch dams built in the state.)

1952 designed 90 ft. high earth dam, tunnels and five miles of 36-in. pipe line for Tuscaloosa water works.

May 1955, portrait painted by Alphaeus P. Cole, member National Academy, and presented by the alumni and faculty of the college of engineering to the University of Alabama.

See Who's Who in America, Who's Who



Home of George Jacob Davis, Jr.  
15 Pinehurst, Tuscaloosa, Ala.  
Built in 1913.





## FAMILY HISTORY

in Engineering, American Men of Science 3d and 4th Ed., The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Biographical Directory of Leaders in Education. Presbyterian.

GERTRUDE JEANNETTE DAVIS, daughter of George Jacob and Nora Ninnette (Jones) Davis, was born at 8:30 P.M. Sunday, July 20, 1873 in Washington, D.C. She was baptised by Rev. Dr. Butler of the Luther Memorial Church, Washington, D.C. She was married to Marcus Byng May, a patent attorney, on Feb. 13, 1895. Adult height, 59 inches, weight 135 lbs at 46 years of age. Gray-brown eyes, light brown hair, intermediate complexion. Right handed. Sight good, hearing very good. Speech: clear enunciation, strong voice of good quality. Natural walking gait: very brisk. Lives at high nervous tension. Easy to get along with. Above the average in physical energy, muscular coordination, physical endurance, sight hearing, taste, smell, touch, regularity in habits, purpose and coordination in work, ability to profit from experience, common sense, industry, moral courage, moral discrimination, conscientiousness, self control, self respect, adaptability, unselfishness, courtesy,

sincerity, modesty, honesty, frankness, punctuality, alertness, loyalty, will power, criticalness, sense of humor, sympathy, contentment, optimism, patriotism, care for good opinion of others, self depreciation. Children: Gertrude Elizabeth May, born Nov. 15, 1895, and Phoebe May, born Jan. 25, 1901.

She had diptheria in youth. Caesarian section twice. She attended Washington, D.C. public and high schools and Mrs. Susie Pollock's Kintergarten Training school. Her principal residences: Washington, D.C. and since 1905, Winchester, Mass.

GREGORY DAVIS, son of Robert Hart and Margaret Ann (Willard) Davis, was born December 1953.

GRIFFIN HANK DAVIS, son of Hiram and Ann (Appleby) Davis, was born Feb. 19, 1840. His first wife was Mary Pollard. He was married in 1863 to Lucy McCave. Their children: John Benjamin and Griffin Henry.

In the summer of 1924 Benjamin Davis took me to his father's farm about six miles from Heathsville, Va. where Griffin Hank was living with his son Griffin Henry. Griffin Hank was a pleasant, witty old (84 years) gentleman, apparently well preserved considering his age. He told me he was a cousin of James Y. Davis and that Samuel Davis married a Hogan, also that Rev. John Davis was a bishop. Hiram Davis was a Captain of Artillery in 1812 and his father, Samuel, was in the Revolutionary War.

GRIFFIN HENRY DAVIS, son of Griffin Hank Davis, never married. He was a farmer living about six miles from Heathsville, Va. He was locally known as Harry Davis.

HANNAH DAVIS, daughter of Robert and Sarah Davis, was born Nov. 18, 1721 probably at or near Heathsville, Va.

HARRIET VIRGINIA DAVIS, daughter of James Young and Harriet (Seufferly) Davis, was born Jan. 1, 1860 in Washington, D.C. Married June 15, 1881 to Philo H. Bennett who was a doctor at the Naval Hospital. They lived in Chelsea after they were married. Died Dec. 1, 1882 in Bay City, Mich. of child birth. Brunette, dark brown hair. Strong voice of good quality. Walking gait, brisk. Sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch above medium. Had a hooked nose and crooked but good teeth. Daughter: Harriet Virginia Bennett, born Nov. 20, 1882, died June 5, 1953 in Washington, D.C.

HARRY YOUNG DAVIS, son of James Young and Harriet (Seufferly) Davis, was born Dec. 4, 1861 in Washington, D.C. and died Dec. 25, 1928 in Jacksonville, Fla., of tuberculosis. He was buried in Washington, D.C. Brown eyes, intermediate complexion,

*The thing I am most  
proud of in my family is  
that one of the boys who  
lived in Winchester and  
now lives in  
Winchester in  
1830 and now lives in  
Winchester in*

Handwriting of Gertrude J. Davis May  
At age 80





## THE DAVIS FAMILY



Four generations. Aug. 1946  
 Gertrude Jeannette (Davis) May, Wilton Pyle, Gertrude Virginia  
 (Stroud) Pyle, Gertrude Elizabeth (May) Stroud.

black hair. Adult height 5 ft. 6 or 7 inches. Weight 130 lbs at 52 years of age. Speech clear. Voice strong and clear; in singing strong, tenor. Ambidextrous. Very brisk walking gait. Excellent bicycle rider (racing). Dizzy at height. Sight above medium. Temperament "always even and pleasant". Easily excited. Carriage very straight. Dress - shoes to hat - very neat and clothing always spotless and always pressed. Expression always pleasing, but changes to meet existing circumstances. Expert stenographer, etc. later clerk U. S. Immigration Service, Dept. of Labor. Married Mary G. Miller of Georgetown, D.C. Aug. 31, 1885. Children: Harry Young Davis, Jr., born in May 1886 and died the same month, (lived 15 days), Harold, Gavin Hart born May 7, 1889, and a daughter. Principal residences: Washington, D.C. and Philadelphia, Pa. Attended public schools of Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa. Lutheran.

Mary G. Miller died June 9, 1921 from early stage of insanity, and death came from bursting of a blood vessel, or vessels,

in the brain. She was born in Washington, D.C. Was a graduate of Washington High School. Had excellent mental ability with special ability in music. Her speech was soft, clear and distinct. She was ambidextrous, and of nervous temperament. Five feet 9 1/2 ins. in height; weight 180 pounds. Dark brown hair, brown eyes, white skin. She was very active.

HELEN SIMMS DAVIS, daughter of William Balch Todd and Rosa (Simms) Davis, was born in Washington, D.C., October 1, 1882. Her adult height was 61 1/2 inches and weight 115 pounds. Her eyes blue; hair brown; skin color intermediate. Right handed, good sight and hearing. Speech good and quick. She had a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. She plays music by ear. She attended Washington, D.C. grammar and high school and Seminary, graduating in 1902. On Nov. 20, 1920 she was married to Charles Edward Jeffries of Warrenton, Va. who was born July 26, 1882. Their child: Helen Jeffries, born Nov. 17, 1921.





## FAMILY HISTORY

HIRAM DAVIS, son of Samuel and Judith (Hogan) Davis was born about 1790 and died about 1843. He first married Nancy Morrison, on Jan. 24, 1815. Their children were Judith Davis, who married John Neale, Alice Davis, who married a Hogan, Rev. John Davis, and Sarah (Sally) Cordelia Davis, who was married to John Walker Nov. 28, 1838.

Hiram Davis married Anne Appleby Nov. 1, 1824. Their children were Samuel William Alexander Davis, Griffin Hank Davis, Carrie Davis and Roxey Davis.

Hiram Davis was a captain of Artillery in the War of 1812-14, according to a statement of Mr. Griffin Davis.

IRENE DAVIS, daughter of Samuel Todd and Lorena (Barber) Davis, Jr. On June 5, 1920 she married Stuart R. Stevenson. There were three children by this union: Stewart Davis, Kennedy and Langdon R. Stevenson.

IRLAND DAVIS, son of James Seufferle and Kate Latimer (Irland) Davis, was born Jan. 18, 1884 in Washington, D.C. Married June 6, 1924 to Constance Nancy Pigott; divorced prior to Oct. 1927. Married March 1, 1935 to Patricia Morris, daughter of "George Ford Morris of Shrewsbury, N.J., just about the nation's best and most well known painter of famous horses." Daughter: Patricia Helen Davis, born Oct. 2, 1936. Irland's adult height: 69 inches, weight 140 lbs. Gray eyes, light brown hair,



Irland Davis. About 1907

fair skin. Right handed. Good sight and hearing. General bodily energy high. Nervous temperament. Special ability in music. His mother wrote "Irland is his father over again. I am startled every once in a while by seeing a point of view of his father's which must have come to him by inheritance and not from hearing or seeing it expressed by his father". Lumber broker, with the Hammond Lumber Co., Los Angeles, Calif. For many years he lived in Seattle, Washington, working for the Hammond Lumber Company. In 1950 he was with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in membership and finance work. On Dec. 7, 1953 Irland wrote me "You may be interested to know that I have been president of the Cornell Alumni Association of So. Calif. for 2 1/2 years and am now Chairman of the Board of Governors of it. Have led their singing and been their soloist for many years. Also was Pres. of the club in Seattle when I lived there." On August 17, 1954 he wrote: "You know my college life was very happy and enjoyable but a poor success as regards providing myself with something to follow as a profession. I might have made a fair plumber but never an architect." - - - "A somewhat athletic life through the years has probably given me a good health background that I am travelling on now. Never broke any records and did not get my letter in track but did have some fun in it. Yes, I was on the Glee Club and then studied voice in Seattle for some months. Took lead parts in a number of shows that were put on there." - - - "Was treasurer of the Ivy League Council of So. Calif. for two years and am now its president."

His sister Faith wrote me in June 1950, Irland "has vegetable and flower garden and makes porches, gold fish pools and bad minton courts on his property. (Eyes not so good now. Has some arthritis) (Is good egg!)"

ISAAC DAVIS, son of Robert and Judith Davis was born Jan. 13, 1762, probably in or near Heathsville, Va. He is believed to have married Mary Footit.

JAMES CONRAD DAVIS, son of Philip and Elizabeth Graham (Gamble) Davis, was born in Mobile, Alabama, October 17, 1946 at 1 A.M.

JAMES SEUFFERLE DAVIS, son of James Young and Harriet (Seufferle) Davis, was born June 18, 1842 in Washington, D.C. Died Dec. 16, 1904 of angina pectoris. On Nov. 5, 1870 he married Mary Ellen Lutz, who was born Oct. 7, 1850 and died Feb. 28, 1873. Children: Mary Lutz, (Sept. 15, 1871) and Lillie Harriet, (Feb. 27, 1873). On March 21, 1883 he married Kate Latimer Irland. Children: Irland and Faith Lillian.





## THE DAVIS FAMILY

James Seufferle Davis had gray eyes, brown hair, medium complexion. Right handed. Sight good, hearing good, speech good, general bodily energy: high. Special ability in drawing and music; played the violin. Nervous temperament, lived at high tension; hard to get along with. Very brisk walking gait. Above medium in conscientiousness, industry, moral courage, physical courage, self control, self respect, courtesy, sincerity, honesty, punctuality, alertness, caution, loyalty, self assertiveness, will power, pride, tenderness, sympathy, patriotism, excitability, saving. Grave illnesses: typhoid and angina pectoris.

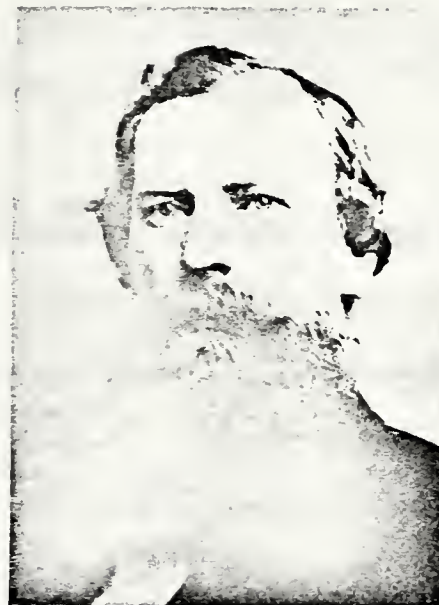
He attended public and private school. Lutheran. His father willed his hat store to the two oldest sons, James and Samuel, who conducted it under the name of James Y. Davis Sons Hat Store.

May 18, 1950 his daughter Faith wrote me "Since my father was so much older than I, my memories of him are mixed with awe. He took us for walks to the zoo on Sundays. That is about all the companionship with him I can remember except one musical comedy. He always wore a black alpaca coat in the house and in the winter, although the house was kept at around 80 degrees, he also wore one of those round silk 'skull caps' such as Jews wear. I used to wonder if he were a Jew and never told us! Am sorry I cannot give you any more details or anecdotes. He was quite a tease - would tell Mother some long tale, even we children knew was not true and Mother would say - 'Why dearie!'"

JAMES YOUNG DAVIS, son of Samuel Young and Malinda (Jones) Davis, was born July 30, 1819 at Heatsville, Va. Died Oct. 18, 1871 at Washington, D.C. The doctor said he died of a complication of diseases. It was bowel trouble, probably appendicitis. He was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D.C. Adult height about 70 inches, weight 182 lbs. Dark brown hair, intermediate complexion. Sight and hearing good. Speech normal. Very energetic. Temperament intermediate. Invented and sold a cloth hat with a broad, folding brim, for fishing, etc. Was fond of hunting and fishing. Poor in vocal music, in drawing and in literary composition. Good in calculating, exceptionally good in remembering.

The following notes are quoted from an interview by Geo. J. Davis, Sr. published in the Philadelphia Ledger of Feb. 19, 1928.

"Wm. B. Todd, a young man, about 21 years old, came from Boston and opened a hat store, in 1830; the Metropolitan Hotel afterwards was built up over the store.



James Young Davis.

"My father was then a boy and often played back of the store. Todd saw him and took a fancy to him and finally persuaded my grandmother to let him come to work at the store as errand boy. Todd soon put him at the hat bench and taught him the hat business. At the age of 18, he did all the buying for Todd, who devoted himself to real estate, and finally Mr. Todd gave him a half interest in the business. Later, in 1858, my father bought out Mr. Todd's interest."

"My father's store and one or two others controlled the hat trade of the city for many years."

"We used to make all the silk hats we sold in those days. We kept from fifteen to twenty men making silk hats and about twelve women trimmers putting on the bands and bindings all the time."

"Father made President Lincoln a tall silk hat. Mr. Lincoln left this hat, when Father made him another. The first hat was stolen with a lot of other historical hats when the hat store was moved to 12th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. in 1885. Mr. Lincoln wore the second hat the night he was killed. The hat is on exhibit with the Oolrod Collection, Lincoln Museum opposite Old Ford Theatre."

Col. James Y. Davis was, for twelve or fifteen years before the Civil War, commander of a battalion of five companies of infantry.

President Lincoln called for volunteers.





## FAMILY HISTORY

Washington Sept 14/87

My Dear Daughter

Your letter was received  
 I was very much pleased to  
 have enjoyed yourself  
 had arrived safely  
 to your mother  
 water gap as I  
 to leave for new



Mr. Mary B. Davis  
 Care of John M. House  
 Easton  
 Pennsylvania

Your Father  
 J. Y. Davis

all well at home

Handwriting of James Y. Davis  
 Note that no postage stamp was used.

On the call for volunteers Col. Davis of the Washington Light Infantry assembled his men and selected a sufficient number to form a company of sixty under the command of Captain Lemuel Towers and marched them to the War Department to be sworn into service in defense of the Union. They were refused by Secretary Stanton - then Secretary of War - on the ground of not being of sufficient number of men, but would be accepted when recruited to full war strength of one hundred and fifty.

On the return to the armory, men were sent out to get as many men as possible to report to the armory at once. Col. Davis put before them the circumstances and requested men to volunteer for three months service in defense of the Union. When the situation was put before them, several men saluted the Colonel, who granted speech. They stated that they thought that the trouble would soon blow over and for that reason through their devotion to him they would cheerfully sign for three months service, but at the end of three months they expected honorable discharge from his command and all obligations to the Union government, for their sympathies were with

the South. If trouble ensued between the North and South, they would immediately leave and join their friends of the South. At the end of their enlistment nearly every man who signed under those conditions left for the South and joined the Southern forces.

With the enlistment of these, the first company of the one hundred and fifty men, was sworn into service in defence of the Union.

After being accepted, they were ordered to seize all the river steamers in the harbor of Washington; also the historical wooden long bridge spanning the Potomac from Washington to Virginia and the chain bridge three miles above Washington, which was protected by cannon from both ends.

For five or six years after the Civil War there was no military company in Washington. In the fall of 1870 the fifth Maryland regiment had reorganized and came through Washington on its way to Mount Vernon. The sight of the newly formed regiment caused the military fever to take hold of Washington again. Col. Davis





## THE DAVIS FAMILY

requested his son George to go and look up ex-members of the company before the war and reorganize Company A as the beginning of a new battalion.

Some fifteen or twenty men met in an office room in April 1871. On the fourth day of July following over one hundred men were fully equipped and uniformed. They escorted the "Oldest Inhabitants" to the tomb of Washington.

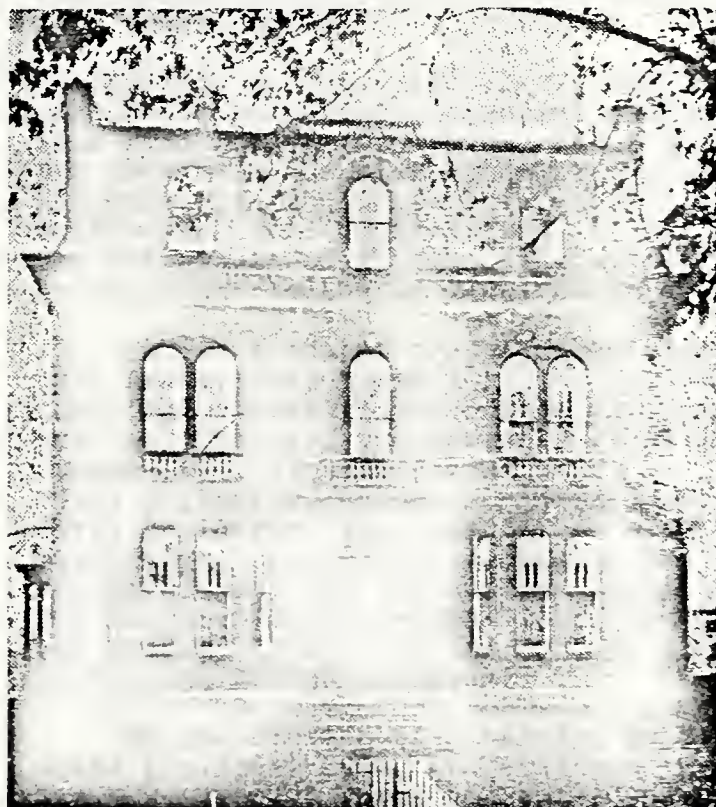


James Y. Davis into prison on account of his supposed relationship with Jefferson Davis. President Lincoln personally went responsible for him.

After disbanding the Light Infantry the Home Guard was formed and James Young Davis was made colonel of one regiment. This continued until the end of the Civil War.

A copy of the illuminated resolutions passed by the Washington Light Infantry at the time of James Y. Davis' death is shown in the adjoining column.

James Y. Davis bequeathed an annuity of \$500 to his mother, to be paid out of



Home of James Young Davis  
on M Street N.W. Washington, D.C.

Resolutions, passed by Company A, Washington Light Infantry, after the death of Colonel James Young Davis.

Col. Davis was made president of the organization, but did not live long to enjoy the results of his efforts in reviving the military spirit of the young men of Washington. Within two years the infantry had five companies which were the moving spirit to form other companies.

General Stone, who was marshall of the District of Columbia, wanted to put

rents received from his real estate, and cash bequests to relatives and friends amounting to \$25,000.00 The residue of his estate was to be divided among his children, James Y. Davis and Samuel T. Davis having the privilege of taking the James Y. Davis hat business as part of their share in the estate.

On January 19, 1841 James Y. Davis married Harriet Seufferle. Their children: James Seufferle, Samuel Todd, Mary Malinda, George Jacob, William Balch Todd, Edward Powers, Harriet Virginia, and Harry Young.

JOHN DAVIS, son of Hiram and Nancy (Morrison Davis) was a Methodist minister; a bishop.





## FAMILY HISTORY

JOHN BENJAMIN DAVIS, son of Griffin Hank and Lucy (McCave) Davis was born in 1873. He was a farmer living about two miles from Heathsville, Va. He married Lucy Jane Crowther. Their children: Charlotte Estelle, Agnes Inez, Granville Hill, Virginia Louise and Fannie Gwendolen.

JOSEPH GAMBLE DAVIS, son of Philip and Elizabeth Graham (Gamble) Davis, was born in Mobile, Alabama at 7 A.M., Nov. 15, 1944.

JUDITH DAVIS, daughter of Robert and Judith Davis, was born June 6, 1770, probably in or near Heathsville, Va. In 1796 a Judith Davis, probably this one, married Alexander Elliott.

JUDITH DAVIS, daughter of Samuel and Judith (Hogan) Davis, was born, probably in or near Heathsville, Va. She married Joseph Denny on Jan. 26, 1815.

JUDITH DAVIS, daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Morrison) Davis, married John Neale. They had a granddaughter named Alverta Neale who married a Jones.

KETTY DAVIS, daughter of Samuel and Judith (Hogan) Davis.

LILLIE HARRIET DAVIS, daughter of James Seufferle and Mary Ellen (Lutz) Davis, was born Feb. 28, 1873, and died April 28, 1873.

LUCY DAVIS, daughter of Samuel and Judith (Hogan) Davis, married a McCave. Their children: Harriet McCave, who married Thomas Jones on Dec. 9, 1830 and Lucy McCave, who married Griffin Hank Davis.

MARY ANN DAVIS, daughter of Griffin Hank and Lucy (McCave) Davis.

MARY LUTZ DAVIS, daughter of James Seufferle and Mary Ellen (Lutz) Davis was born Sept. 15, 1871 in Washington, D.C. She died Mar. 5, 1940 in Orlando, Florida. Buried in the Temple lot, Danville, Va. She was married in 1923 to Mickle C. Paul of Philadelphia, Pa. who was born in 1836 and died Dec. 20, 1927. On June 1, 1929 she married George Giddings Temple, Jr. Mamie's adult height: 61 inches, weight 98 lbs. Brown eyes, dark brown hair, dark complexion. Right handed. Fair sight. Good hearing. Fair bodily energy. Favorite study, drawing.

MARY MALINDA DAVIS, daughter of James Young and Harriet (Seufferle) Davis was born Dec. 9, 1847 in Washington, D.C. Married June 2, 1880 to William Henry Finckel, a lawyer. Died Oct. 1, 1928 of Angina pectoris.

NANCY DAVIS, daughter of Samuel and Mary Davis, was born Jan. 8, 1757.

PETER DAVIS, son of Robert and Judith Davis, was born April 4, 1772. On Nov. 27, 1792 a Peter Davis, probably this Peter, married Winney Cole.

POLLY DAVIS, daughter of Samuel and Judith (Hogan) Davis.

PHILIP DAVIS, son of George Jacob and Ardelia Barbara (Meyer) Davis, was born Feb. 26, 1909 in Madison, Wisconsin. On December 27, 1938 he was married to Elizabeth Graham Gamble in the Episcopal Church, Monticello, Florida. Their children: Philip Christopher Davis, George Graham Davis, Joseph Gamble Davis, James Conrad Davis and John Edward Davis.

Philip was educated in the public schools of Tuscaloosa, Alabama; graduating from High School June 1926. He attended the University of Alabama and was graduated May 1930 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. In May 1939 the University of Alabama awarded him the professional degree of Civil Engineer.

He was a member of Phi Kappa Sigma social fraternity, Theta Tau, The Quadrangle Club, and several other social clubs, Tau Beta Pi (Honorary scholastic engineering fraternity), Alabama Society, Am. Soc. of Civil Engineers, member American Society of Civil Engineers, The Sons of the American Revolution, being affiliated with the Birmingham Chapter and the Alabama State Society, The American Concrete Institute, the Highway Research Board and the Society of Experimental Stress Analysis.

He was captain of a battery in the Coast Artillery Unit, University of Alabama R.O.T.C. Served three years in Company A, 167 Infantry, Alabama National Guard. He belonged to Troop 2, Black Warrior Council, Boy Scouts of America which had headquarters at the Presbyterian Church in Tuscaloosa. Served one year as Senior Patrol Leader. Became one of the first Eagle Scouts in Alabama. Served one year as Cub Master of Pack 342, St. Mary's on the Highland, Birmingham, and as a committeeman for Pack 311 Avondale School.

Philip was very fond of good literature and is a great reader. While pursuing his engineering course in the University he attended Carl Carmer's classes and wrote poetry, the examples on page 33 were published in "A Book of Student Verse".

His professional engineering career since graduation from the University of Alabama until the present time (Oct. 1954) is as follows: 1930-1931 Assistant Resident Engineer.







1. to r. John Edward Davis, Elizabeth Graham (Gamble) Davis, James Conrad Davis, Joseph Gamble Davis, George Graham Davis, Philip Christopher Davis, Philip Davis. 1952.



### CAVES OF KOR

**I**N the Caves of Kor mighty men live,  
Live by strong arm and mace of iron.  
Gleaming silver roofs these caverns,  
And water of gold cascades the walls.  
Cold light lurks everywhere:  
A dream of perpetual day.

Echoes jeer at those who speak  
And laughingly answer those who cry.  
Few pass into these dominions,  
For none return.

With mace of iron and arms of steel  
Lan-Lan governs his caverns.  
A sound uttered is a kingly jest  
And is a thorn in the hearts of men.  
Thus silence fills the lighted halls.  
And is told of in tales of lore.

Echoes jeer at those who speak,  
And laughingly answer those who cry.  
Few pass into these dominions;  
For none return.

PHILIP DAVIS



### SONGS OF SIMPLICITY

#### 1. HAPPY AM I

**I** AM a dreamy sort of lad,  
Happy to be happy, sad to be sad.  
Our names, no matter. This is true:  
Happy am I to be alone with you.

#### 2. THE CAT

A maiden fair stood on the stair,  
Singing a song to me.  
She sang to me of birds and things,  
And occasionally a tree.  
I listened to her and began to purr,  
As she sang her song to me.

#### 3. THE CITY

It is wonderful, if you can understand,  
How some mud and a little sand  
Can make a city or build a town,  
Which may or may not tumble down.

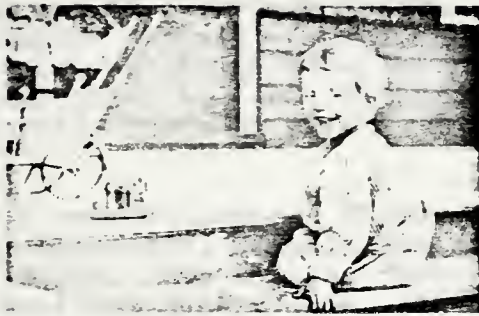
PHILIP DAVIS







## FAMILY HISTORY



Philip Davis. 3 years old.

for the W. Horace Williams Co. of New Orleans at Newport News, Va. on construction of concrete coal loading pier for the C. & O. railroad and a 1350 ft. concrete pier at the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va.



Philip Davis

1933 Assistant Chief of party for the Alabama State Highway Department on location surveys and construction.

1934 Inspector of general construction at the S.E. Department, Clewiston, Fla. on hurricane gate and navigation lock construction.

1936 Inspector of General Construction of gates on Dam No. 17 on the Black Warrior River and surveys of clearing above Dam No. 17.

1937-38 Inspector of General Construction on construction of the Tuscaloosa Lock and Dam on the Warrior River and Rome, Ga. Flood Control Project.

1939 Junior Engineer, U.S. Engineer District Office in Design Section and Inspection Division, Mobile, Ala.



Home of Philip Davis (1948)  
4225 Crescent Road, Birmingham, Ala.

1940 Resident Inspector for Mobile District Engineer in Birmingham inspecting materials and products manufactured in Birmingham, Anniston, Holt, etc.

1941 Assistant in Airport design section in charge of concrete pavement design for airports and cantonements in Mobile District. Over one billion dollars worth of construction was performed by the district in two years.

1942 Associate Engineer, Wilmington District, Corps of Engineers, head of the "Soils, Roads and Railroad Section" which included runways for twelve airports.

1944 Returned to Mobile and became head of the Mobile District Testing Laboratory.

1947 Resigned from the Corps of Engineers and worked for J. B. Converse and Co. in Mobile for one year.

1948 Became an employee of Commonwealth and Southern Corp. (now Southern Services) as designer on steam plant design and designed Sinclair Dam in Georgia. Became Principal Engineer in 1953.

1954 Transferred out of design section to newly formed Hydro Engineering Section as Assistant Chief of Section. Office in Alabama Power Company Building, 7th floor, 600 18th Street, Birmingham, Ala.

PHILIP CHRISTOPHER DAVIS, son of Philip and Elizabeth Graham (Gamble) Davis, was born in Mobile, Alabama on Friday May 10, 1940. Weight 8 lbs. 10 oz.

REGINALD S. DAVIS, son of Samuel Todd and Sophie S. (Sharp) Davis was born Aug. 1877 in Washington, D.C. and died "several years" prior to 1947.

He attended public schools of Washington, D.C.

He enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1898 and saw service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.





## THE DAVIS FAMILY

1624975

After the war he worked in Camden, N.J. for the Barber Asphalt Company, laying street paving. Later he lived on the Charles R. Sharp ranch at Cool, Eldorado County, California, for many years. He grew stout.

ROBERT DAVIS married Sarah. Their children: Hannah, Winnefrid, Samuel, Robert, Elizabeth and Sarah. His will is recorded in the court house at Heathsville, Va. Book 1 p. 284. It is dated Feb. 17, 1735/6. Proved in court 8 April 1751. Apparently he could not write; he made his mark. The will was proved in court 8 April 1751 on motion of Samuel Davis. Book 1 p. 312 has the inventory of Robert's estate as reported by Samuel Davis, administrator, on 13 day of May, 1754.

ROBERT DAVIS, son of Robert and Sarah Davis, was born Dec. 11, 1726. He married Judith. Their children: Samuel, Isaac, Judith, Peter and Elizabeth. From Book 15, p. 184: "In obedience to an order of Northumberland Court dated July 14, 1794 we the subscribers have met at the plantation of Judith Davis deceased and appraised the estate in current money as followeth." The total was £ 54-9-3.

ROBERT DAVIS, son of Samuel and Mary Davis, was born April 22, 1759. From Order Book 1773-1783: "Robert Davis orphan of Samuel Davis - - made choice of Mary Chapman for his Guardian who is approved by the court, the said Mary having given bond and Security according to law - - - estate in hands of Judith Davis." 9 Sept. 1776. Robert died prior to Sept. 1777. In Sept. 1777 the Northumberland County Court issued an order appointing a committee "to settle the estate of Robert Davis, orphan, in the hands of Judith Davis". They found "due the orphan 34 pounds, 4 shillings and 11 pence, etc." Book 10 p. 235.

ROBERT HART DAVIS, son of Gavin Hart and Margaret E. (Tarman) Davis, was born in Ancon, Canal Zone, Oct. 2, 1920. Weighed 8 lbs. 10 oz. when born. Has blue eyes, straw color hair, light complexion. Entered Pennsylvania State Nautical School in May 1938. "Cadet Davis is only 18 years old. He is big for his age - a strong robust youth - keen on a nautical life as a career." He was graduated from the State Nautical School on May 31, 1940 at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Shortly after his graduation from the Nautical School he received a commission as Ensign in the U.S. Naval Reserve and was called to active service. He spent 5 years at sea in the U.S. Navy.

He wrote me April 16, 1945, "At Sea. We are now returning from the Okinawa operation after a very successful movement; at least, so far as this ship is concerned.

That was operation number five for me and my luck continues to hold out. Prior to each operation I get a little concerned as to whether it will continue." His ship was taking men, ammunition and supplies to the U.S. Forces on Okinawa and on the return trip evacuating wounded men. The Japanese dive bombers and submarines made great efforts to sink the ship. It was a hazardous operation and it is not to be wondered at that he was concerned at times. In the same letter he said "Last October I was promoted to the rank of Lt. Commander and assigned to this ship as Executive Officer. So far the duty has been very enjoyable. It is a brand new ship with plenty of displacement and reserve speed. We have an officer complement of fifty-five." He was retired with rank of Commander.

After the war was over he wrote "I have a very good position as a buyer, (In 1954 he was Assistant to the Chief Purchasing Agent), with the Insurance Company of North America and have been making out very well, considering that my previous business experience was about nil. It is quite a change from my previous training, but most enjoyable after my five years at sea in the Navy - - Last winter, during the evenings I attended U. of Penna's. Wharton School taking their General Business course. I have full intentions of returning this fall."

On Monday, October 6th, 1941, he was married to Margaret Ann Willard at Charleston, South Carolina. Their children: Robert Willard Davis and Gregory Davis.

ROBERT WILLARD DAVIS, son of Robert Hart and Margaret Ann (Willard) Davis, was born August 28, 1943. Weight 5 pounds, 12 ounces.

SALLY DAVIS, daughter of Samuel and Judith (Hogan) Davis.

SARAH (SALLY) CORDELIA DAVIS, (called Della) daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Morrison) Davis, was married November 28, 1838 to John Walker, who was born April 5, 1813 and died April 15, 1891. Their son Robert T. Walker was born Dec. 18, 1844.

SAMUEL DAVIS, son of Robert and Sarah Davis, was born Nov. 27, 1725. On the 14th day of February 1763 the Northumberland County Court ordered his estate appraised. He married Mary. Their children: Robert, Thomas, Elizabeth and Nancy. Samuel's will is recorded in the court house at Heathsville, Northumberland County, Va. Book 6 p. 166, dated May 1, 176 .

SAMUEL DAVIS, son of Robert and Judith Davis, was born April 13, 1760. He married Judith Hogan. His will, dated Feb. 10, 1816 and proved 8 Apl. 1816, is recorded in Book 20 p. 424 in the Northumberland





## FAMILY HISTORY

County Court house. He willed his property to his wife Judith, and his children Hiram, Ketty, Lucy McCave, Winnefred Rice and Judith Denny. Elizabeth S. P. (Davis) Powers, in 1886 wrote a letter naming Samuel Young, Thomas, Sally, Judith and Polly as children of Samuel Davis. In Book 27 p. 415 is an "appraisalment of the personal estate of Samuel Davis, dec'd. lately in the possession of Judith Davis his widow." It included 6 slaves, etc. Returned into Northumberland County Court the 11th day of June 1833. Account of sales of the estate of Samuel Davis sold the 18th of February 1832.

Mr. Griffin Davis, in 1924, told me that this Samuel Davis fought in the Revolutionary War.

A letter from the Adjutant General, dated 30 April 1947 stated: "The records show that one Samuel Davis served in the Revolutionary War as a private in a company designated at various times as Captain Harry Terrell's, Capt. Samuel Colston's and Capt. William Fowler's Company, 5th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Josiah Parker. He enlisted 16 February 1776 for 2 years and his name last appears on the pay roll for February 1778, which bears the remark Discharged 1 March.

"The records also show that one Samuel Davis served in the Revolutionary War as a private in Captain Gabriel Long's, Abraham Shepard's, Thomas West's and William Brady's Companies, 11th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. Daniel Morgan. He enlisted for three years, but the date of his enlistment is not shown. He was transferred about July 1777 to Morgan's Rifle Company, Continental Troops, and his name last appears on the company pay roll for March 1778. His name first appears on a company muster roll dated 16 May 1777.

"The records further show that a Samuel Davis, soldier, Virginia Infantry, received certificates for the balance of his full pay agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed November session 1781 under dates of September 15, 1783, 4 October 1783, 30 April 1785 and 21 December 1785."

From Book 17 p. 28, 11 July 1803 a Samuel Davis was made a constable of Northumberland County; again from Book 18, p. 198 a Samuel Davis was made constable 10 July 1809.

From Book 17 p. 460 re. estate of Robert Davis, there is an entry "To plank to make Sam Davis Junior a coffin 6 shillings" and "cash paid Sam Davis for making Sam Davis coff. 18 shillings". From these items I infer that Samuel Davis, son of Robert and Judith, was a carpenter like his son Samuel Young Davis.

SAMUEL TODD DAVIS, son of James Young and Harriet (Seufferle) Davis, was born Oct. 5, 1844 and died Nov. 16, 1914. He was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D.C. On Oct. 12, 1871 he married Sophie S. Sharp. Their children: Samuel Todd, Daisy Isabel, Reginald S., and Winifred.

He was a member of the firm of James Y. Davis' Sons hat store which he and his brother James inherited from their father.

He played the pipe organ.

SAMUEL TODD DAVIS, JR., son of Samuel Todd and Sophie S. (Sharp) Davis, was born Feb. 8, 1873 in Washington, D.C. He died of cerebral hemorrhage. He was sick only a few days. He attended the public schools of Washington, D.C. and was graduated from Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute with the degree of civil engineer. Following graduation he worked for the Barber Asphalt Paving Company. Later, about 1898, he was associated with Mr. Barber in the development of the Locomobile Company of America, becoming its treasurer and later its president. This company was one of the pioneers of the automobile industry. They first produced the White Steamer horseless carriage and later the Locomobile car with an internal combustion engine.

When Sam was a boy he was the proud possessor of a billy-goat. One day when his mother was dressed in her best finery, including bustle and wasp waist corset, the goat chased her up a tree-box. Sam was too convulsed with laughter to make a prompt rescue, so she had to stay up the tree for some time. Sam also had a bicycle when he was twelve or fourteen years old. It was of the "Columbia" type with the large wheel in front. The wheels had wooden spokes and felloes and steel tires. I learned to ride a wheel on that old bicycle, when I was about ten years old. It was rough riding. Sam was of the athletic type and played foot-ball while in college. One day Mr. Barber and Sam were testing a Stanley Steamer that their company had just produced. Mr. Barber was steering the vehicle, which was done with a lever instead of a steering wheel, when the auto got out of control, going at the terrific speed of about 40 miles an hour, and threw the occupants over into a field. A doctor checked over Mr. Barber and found him all right, but as he was leaving he noticed that Sam looked pale. An examination determined he had several ribs broken.

In June 1897 he was married to Lorena Barber. Their daughter: Irene, married Stuart R. Stevenson on June 5, 1920.

SAMUEL WILLIAM ALEXANDER DAVIS, son of Hiram and Ann (Appleby) Davis was born in 1830 and died in the spring of 1917. He





## THE DAVIS FAMILY

was buried near Heathsville, Va. His daughter: Alice Davis. He was a captain. He told George J. Davis, Sr. that he was a cousin of James Y. Davis.

SAMUEL YOUNG DAVIS, was married to Malinda Jones July 24, 1818 by Rev. Charles Strawn. Their children: James Young, Virginia S. and Elizabeth S. P. Davis.

Samuel Young Davis was drowned in Coan River while on a fishing party, according to Mr. Griffin Hank Davis. In Elizabeth S. P. (Davis) Power's letter of 1886 she says "My sister Ginnie has all that father made which was a looking glass and case that is used for a cupboard that father made with his own hand being a carpenter by trade. There was not much left but they are relicks you know be they even so few or so poor or valueless". While at Heathsville in 1924 I saw, in the home of a Dr. Rice, a chair made by Samuel Young Davis. There is a tradition that this Samuel Davis fought in the War of 1812-14 and after the war was given a grant of land in Ohio, which he did not occupy. He was called Captain Davis. Samuel Y. Davis was on the payroll of Captain Jett's company of the thirty-seventh regiment Virginia militia, Northumberland County, for the years 1813-1814. Samuel Y. Davis, was enrolled as a fifer 4 mos. 14 days.

After Samuel Young Davis was drowned his wife moved to Washington, D.C., while James Young Davis was still a boy, about 1828. According to tradition the family walked from Heathsville, Va. to Washington.

SARAH DAVIS, daughter of Robert and Sarah Davis, was born Feb. 21, 1728.

THOMAS DAVIS, son of Samuel and Mary Davis, was born March 8, 1762. He married Rebecca Rever. Their children: Anna Jones, Sarah and Thomas. His will dated Mar. 8, 1798 is recorded in Book 15, p. 553, Northumberland County Court house, Heathsville, Va.

THOMAS DAVIS, son of Samuel and Judith (Hogan) Davis.

VIRGINIA LOUISE DAVIS, daughter of John Benjamin and Lucy Jane (Crowther) Davis.

VIRGINIA S. DAVIS, daughter of Samuel Young and Malinda (Jones) Davis, was born Jan. 16, 1821. On Dec. 17, 1839 she married Moses Y. Parker.

WILLIAM BALCH TODD DAVIS, son of James Young and Harriet (Seufferle) Davis, was born Dec. 30, 1852 in Washington, D.C. He died October 1, 1919 of cancer. He attended Mr. White's Academy in Washington. He was apprenticed to Mr. Kolb, druggist at 16 years. He became owner of "Kolb's Drug

Store" on the corner of 7th and E Streets N.W. Later he operated a drug store on Dupont Circle. He was a druggist for over 40 years.

On Oct. 12, 1881 he married Rosa Simms who was born April 29, 1857 and died suddenly Sept. 27, 1927. Their daughter: Helen Simms Davis.

WINNEFRED DAVIS, daughter of Samuel and Judith (Hogan) Davis, married John W. Rice.

WINNEFRED DAVIS, daughter of Samuel Todd and Sophie S. (Sharp) Davis was born Dec. 1886 in Washington, D.C. She married Richard C. Moore. On Oct. 1, 1921 she was married to Archibald Hugh Douglas.

Her adult height 61½ inches, weight 128 lbs. at 38 years of age. Clear blue eyes, dark brown hair, intermediate complexion. Ambidextrous. Astigmatism. Speech: clear enunciation, medium strength of voice. Very brisk walking gait. Lives at high nervous tension. Easy to get along with. Above average in sight, hearing, taste, smell, touch, common sense, persistence, moral courage, conscientiousness, self control, self respect, unselfishness, sincerity, modesty, honesty, frankness, curiosity, loyalty, bashfulness, will power, sense of humor, care for good opinion of others, excitability, good looking. Son: Archibald Hugh Douglas, Jr. born Nov. 23, 1922. Archibald Hugh Douglas became Commander in the Air Corps of the U.S. Navy.

WINNEFRID DAVIS, daughter of Robert and Sarah Davis, was born Dec. 20, 1722.







CLARA ROSELLA DONALDSON, daughter of John H. and Laura P. (Barker) Donaldson, was born Jan. 14, 1861. She was awarded the degree of A.B. by Cornell University in 1901. In 1910 her address was Manila, P.I. In July 1934 she lived with her







## THE DONALDSON FAMILY

brother, Frank D. at 27 Townsend St., Greenwich, Ohio.



Elizabeth Tayler Donaldson

ELIZABETH TAYLER DONALDSON, daughter of William and Eliza (Nesbitt) Donaldson, was born in Alexandria, Huntingdon County, Pa. on Oct. 8, 1816. She died of liver and kidney trouble on Oct. 2, 1893 and was buried in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D.C. On March 19, 1840 she married John Penn Jones of Hollidaysburg, Pa. They had two sons and eight daughters.

Her adult height was five feet. She weighed 100 pounds at 25 years of age. Her weight gradually increased to about 155 pounds at 70 years of age. Her complexion was intermediate; her eyes hazel brown; hair black; it never turned grey. Her hearing was always acute and her vision always good; in later years she used glasses for reading. She had fine long distance sight. Tooth decay, early in adult life. Her strength faded very gradually. Lesser diseases to which she was liable, none; grave illnesses, none; chronic diseases, none. Surgical operations, none. Speech, clear, of good quality and moderate strength. She was right handed.

Her education was meagre, but she had fine mental ability, with a special memory for dates, faces and geography. She lacked ability in singing and instrumental music, sketching, painting and modeling. She had very little schooling. She was good at literary composition.

Her prevailing mood was cheerfulness.

She joined the Hollidaysburg Presbyterian Church Feb. 4, 1843.

FRANCINA DONALDSON, daughter of Joseph and Sara Gordon (Mathews) Donaldson, married Ezekiel Zimmerman.

FRANK DANIEL DONALDSON, son of John H. and Laura P. (Barker) Donaldson, was born Aug. 24, 1863. In July 1934 he was living at 24 Townsend St., Greenwich, Ohio.

GEORGE DONALDSON, son of Moses and Sussanna Donaldson, was born in 1795. He married Ann Patterson.

GORDON W. DONALDSON, son of Levi J. Donaldson, of Atlanta, Ga. is a descendant of Moses Donaldson.

GRACE ALBERTHA DONALDSON, daughter of John H. and Laura P. (Barker) Donaldson, was born Feb. 11, 1878. She married Dr. Adelbert C. Mathews.

JAMES NESBITT DONALDSON, son of William and Eliza (Nesbitt) Donaldson, was born Nov. 13, 1818 and died Mar. 7, 1850 in Hollidaysburg, Pa. He never married.

JOHN H. DONALDSON, son of Joseph and Sarah Gordon (Mathews) Donaldson, was born Feb. 24, 1834, on a farm about three miles east of Mansfield, Ohio, on the Lucas Road. He was a public school teacher, photographer, farmer and newspaper correspondent. In 1910 he was living on his farm. He married Laura P. Barker, March 27, 1860.

JOSEPH DONALDSON, son of Andrew and Rebecca (Smart) Donaldson, married Sarah Gordon Mathews. Children: Francina, John H. and Mary.

JOSEPH DWIGHT DONALDSON, son of John H. and Laura P. (Barker) Donaldson, was born May 16, 1862. He married Letta L. Moore of St. Marys, Ohio.



Lucinda Donaldson

LUCINDA DONALDSON, daughter of William and Eliza (Nesbitt) Donaldson, was born April 6, 1835 and died May 7, 1922, in Hollidaysburg, Pa. March 1855 she married Calvin B. Jacobs, with whom she had six sons and three daughters. She was a Presbyterian. She lived on N. Wayne Street in Hollidaysburg, Pa.

LEVI J. DONALDSON, (Rev.) of Atlanta, Ga. is a descendant of Moses Donaldson.

MARY DONALDSON, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Gordon (Mathews) Donaldson.





## FAMILY HISTORY

MARY DONALDSON, daughter of Moses and Susanna Donaldson, was born in 1785. She married David Goodfellow.

MARY DONALDSON (Aunt Moll), daughter of William and Eliza (Nesbitt) Donaldson, was born at Frankstown, Pa. on Nov. 5, 1822. She died Sept. 2, 1921 at the age of nearly 99 years. She was buried on Sept. 2, 1921 at Hollidaysburg with her parents in the Presbyterian cemetery. She went to Hollidaysburg with her parents in 1834 and resided there until 1912 when she moved to Altoona to reside with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Cora Hopkins. She was in good health until a year before her death.

On Jan. 13, 1848 she married Turner Hopkins with whom she had five sons and one daughter. There were nine grandchildren in 1921.

She was a life long member of the Presbyterian church, affiliating with the old log church at Hollidaysburg, the site now being the Presbyterian cemetery.

When Blair County was chartered she assisted in the celebration held at Hollidaysburg and was one of two young ladies to ring handbells.

Three days before her 98th birthday she registered and voted for Governor James M. Cox, democratic candidate in the presidential election Nov. 1920. This was the first election in which Pennsylvania women were allowed to vote.

She was a remarkable woman, bearing her years lightly, going about to visit her friends and relatives up until the last three years. Her faculties were unimpaired to the last and she was able to read, always perusing newspapers daily and was well informed on all the subjects of the day, and was a good conversationalist. She was extremely cheerful and always an inspiration to all with whom she came in contact. She had a good sense of humor. She delighted to tell her friends of her girlhood days when Hollidaysburg was a small village and how she saw it grow into a thriving town, witnessing the passing of the canal, stage coaches, Old Portage Railroad and the advent of the steam engines and cars, motor cars, airships, etc., and all the other modern improvements.

MAY ELIZA DONALDSON, daughter of John H. and Laura P. (Barker) Donaldson, was born April 26, 1866. She married Dr. Austin S. McKittrick of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. She was the author of "Descendants of Moses Donaldson."

MOSES DONALDSON, born about 1745 and died probably between Jan. 1 and March 10, 1800. His first wife, whose name is un-

known, together with two of their children were massacred by the Indians. On Jan. 6, 1783 Moses married Susanna. The U.S. census for 1790 states that the family of Moses Donaldson consisted of 2 males over 16, three under 16 and four females. From this it would appear probable that Susanna was the mother of seven Donaldson children.

The following account of the kidnapping and massacre is from an old undated newspaper clipping. Harry A. Jacobs wrote "This account first appeared in the History of the Early Settlement of the Juniata Valley" by U. J. Jones, p. 266, published in 1856.

"Moses Donaldson lived at Hartslog settlement, where Hatsfield's iron works are now located, near Alexander. In 1777, after the first Indian outrages had been committed the neighboring settlers met, and resolved for their better protection to build a stockade fort somewhere near the river. After the building was decided upon, the location became the subject of contention - one party wanting the fort at Lytle's, another at Donaldson's, and for a while party strife ran high. Lytle, however, succeeded in outgeneralling Donaldson, - not because his location was the most eligible, but simply because he was the most popular man. The fort was built at Lytle's under Donaldson's protest, who declared that he would never go in it, - that if danger threatened he would fort at Standing Stone, - a vow he religiously kept at the expense of the loss of his wife and two children, we regret to say.

"He continued living at his own house until the spring of 1778 when Indian alarms became so frequent that he moved his family to Huntingdon. In a short time the fears of the people were somewhat lulled, and most of them returned to their homes again. Mr. Donaldson finding his farm work pressing, returned to his home the first of June, and prepared to make hay.

"On the 16th of the month, a girl who was after the cows discovered in Anderson's bottom, near the mouth of Shaver's Creek, an encampment of five or six Indians. Without their discovering her, she made her way back and communicated the intelligence, and the news was soon spread among the settlers. The five Indians were considered the advance of a large party; otherwise they might readily have been cut off by a dozen resolute men. Instead of making the least effort to ascertain the number of the savages, the people fled to the forts in the utmost consternation.

"On the same evening, a convoy of canoes landed at the mouth of Shaver's Creek, and the soldiers stopped at an old inn on the bank of the creek. They had taken a





## THE DONALDSON FAMILY

load of supplies to Water Street Landing for the Lead Mines Fort and were returning with lead-ore consigned to Middletown for smelting. The state of the affairs was laid before the commander of the convoy, and Mr. Anderson prevailed upon his stay a day or two, until the alarm subsided.

"On the afternoon of the twelfth Donaldson was warned that the Indians had been seen the second time, and advised to fort at Lytle's without delay. This he refused to do point-blank, but immediately packed up, put his family into a canoe, and started for Huntingdon. When he reached the mouth of Shaver's Creek, he tied the canoe to the root of a tree at the creek, and went up to transact some business with Mr. Anderson, accompanied by his eldest child - a lad of nine or ten years of age, - leaving his wife and two younger children in the canoe.

"After an absence of half an hour, the boy returned to the canoe; as he came in sight of it, he observed a number of Indians taking his mother and the children out of it. He hastened back to the inn and told the soldiers, but they considered it a fabrication and paid no attention to what he said. From thence he hastened to Anderson's and told his father, who immediately followed him, and found it only too true that his family had been abducted - that too, within the hearing and almost within the sight, of twelve soldiers. Donaldson went to the inn and appealed to the commander to start his force in immediate pursuit. This, however, was found totally impracticable, as they had been making sort of a holiday by getting drunk, and were unfit for duty of any kind, which was to be regretted, for the timely notice of the outrage would easily have enabled them, had they been in condition, to overtake the savages. Early next morning the soldiers started in pursuit in one direction and the people in the settlement formed into a strong party and went in another, and in this manner the entire country was scoured. Toward evening a bonnet belonging to one of the children was found in a rye-field, near where the Maguire farm now stands, which indicated the direction the savages had taken.

"Next day the search was resumed and continued until night; but no tidings whatever could be obtained of the route the savages had taken, and they were finally obliged to give them up as lost.

"Several days elapsed before their fate was known. Thomas Johnson and Peter Crum, while hunting up Spruce Creek, probably a mile and a half from its mouth, came upon the camp of a friendly Indian family, near whose wigwam an old lady was engaged in boiling sugar, and who informed them

she had something to show them. She then led the way, and, half a mile off, showed them the skeletons of a grown person and two children. This news was communicated to Mr. Donaldson, and he had the skeletons taken to Shaver's Creek, with the view of interring them. But here a new difficulty arose. Mr. Eaton had not yet found his family abducted from Kishicoquillas Valley, and there was no reason why these skeletons might not be of his family. The matter was finally determined by a weaver, who testified to a piece of Mrs. Donaldson's short-gown, found near her remains.

"When we reflect over this act of savage atrocity, we are free to confess that we look upon it as one of the most inhuman and revolting on record. The woman with her two children, taken to a neighboring wood and there, in all probability, tomahawked and scalped in succession, - the children witnessing the agony of the dying mother, or perhaps the mother a witness to the butchery of her helpless offspring, - the very recital chills the blood.

"The son, who accompanied his father to Anderson's, died at a very advanced age, at or near Lock Haven, a year or two ago.

"William Donaldson, of Hollidaysburg, is a son of Moses Donaldson by a second wife."

According to Gertrude Jones, Moses Donaldson was a native American, as was his wife Susanna. He lived on the bank of the Juniata River before the Revolutionary War. He purchased land in Hopewell township. He probably died in Lycoming County. Harry Jacobs wrote: "He was a great litigant; always lawing."

Moses Donaldson was a member of the Huntingdon, Pa. Presbyterian Church. He was a juror in the Bedford County Court in 1783.

"Moses Donaldson assisted in establishing American Independence while acting in the capacity of 'Inspector of Military Elections'. Moses Donaldson aided in defending the frontier against the raids of Indians, incited by the British, at a time when the Council decreed that the frontiersmen should not be enlisted, but should defend their homes on their own initiative. In 1781 he was Inspector of Military Elections in Huntingdon township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania".

Harry A Jacobs wrote Apl. 23, 1947 "Shaver's Creek is a stream in Huntingdon County. There is a Shaffersville a short distance west of Water Street. Petersburg is the village near the mouth of Shaver's Creek. The creek enters the Juniata River there."







## FAMILY HISTORY

On July 6, 1789 Moses Donaldson and Peter Van Deventer each pledged to pay 1 £ toward the salary of Rev. John Johnston, pastor of the Huntingdon Presbyterian Church.

Moses Donaldson bought 10 acres of "out-lots" in Huntingdon from William Smith D.D., founder of the town, in 1783.

Photostats (given to me by Sam A. Hamilton), of parts of two deeds, one dated Feb. 10, 1798, contained the signature of Moses Donaldson. Susanna apparently could not write, for on one of the papers she made her mark.

Signature of Moses Donaldson

SUSANNAH DONALDSON, daughter of William and Eliza (Nesbitt) Donaldson, was born 1820 and died in July 1906. She never married. She was very short and stout when I saw her in 1889.

WILLIAM DONALDSON, son of Moses and Susanna Donaldson, was born in 1790; died August 11, 1860 and was buried at Hollidaysburg, Pa. in the Presbyterian cemetery. Nov. 2, 1815 he was married to Eliza Nesbitt of Huntingdon, Pa. by Rev. John Johnston, a Presbyterian minister of Huntingdon. Children: Elizabeth Tayler, James Nesbitt, Mary, Susanna, Lucinda and another daughter who died as a child. He lived at Frankstown, Pa. and later moved to Hollidaysburg, Pa. where he operated a hotel. H. H. Snyder, in a History of Altoona and Blair County, 1880, had the following note:

"A stone building stood in the Diamond (Hollidaysburg) on the ground now occupied by the opera house. It was built early in the century, probably 1808 to 1810. It was occupied in 1814 by a general store by John Swope, who came from Huntingdon. This property was purchased by William Donaldson, who put an addition to it and used it as a hotel. "Billy" Donaldson's tavern became very popular. The landlord was a famous character, and many amusing anecdotes regarding him are still narrated. It was also a favorite boarding house, and many young unmarried gentlemen, who subsequently

became prominent citizens of the town, some of whom are still living, boarded here, amongst whom may be mentioned, Hon. Samuel Calvin, A. L. Holliday, Jacob Snyder, Caleb Chambers, Henry Lloyd (brother of Wm. M. Lloyd of Altoona), John Culbertson and John Penn Jones."

The name of "Billy Donaldson's Tavern" was "The Peoples House" in 1842.

William Donaldson was short and fat. He was much respected for his uprightness and honesty. He was a whig as were other members of the family. He served as a private in Captain Robert Allison's company, Pennsylvania Militia from Sept. 1812 until Nov. 24, 1812. He marched to Niagara Sept. 12, 1812. He made a trip to Ireland and under date of Cork, Ireland, June 1851 wrote, under the pen name Artisan, an account of the appearance of the cities of Queenstown and Cork and the intervening countryside, as well as the poverty and living conditions of the peasants on the estate attached to Blarney Castle.

William Donaldson was constable of Harris township, Huntingdon County, in 1817. He was a road supervisor in Franklin township, Huntingdon (now Blair) County in 1833.



## THE EDMUNDS FAMILY

Ella Edmunds, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Herley) Edmunds, was married to Martin Bee. Daughter: Ruby Margaret Bee, born Aug. 16, 1905, who married Charles Peter March 16, 1932.

Emma Lucille Edmunds, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Herley) Edmunds, was born Sept. 9, 1892. She was married to Frank M. Scheele. Adopted daughter: Susan Scheele.

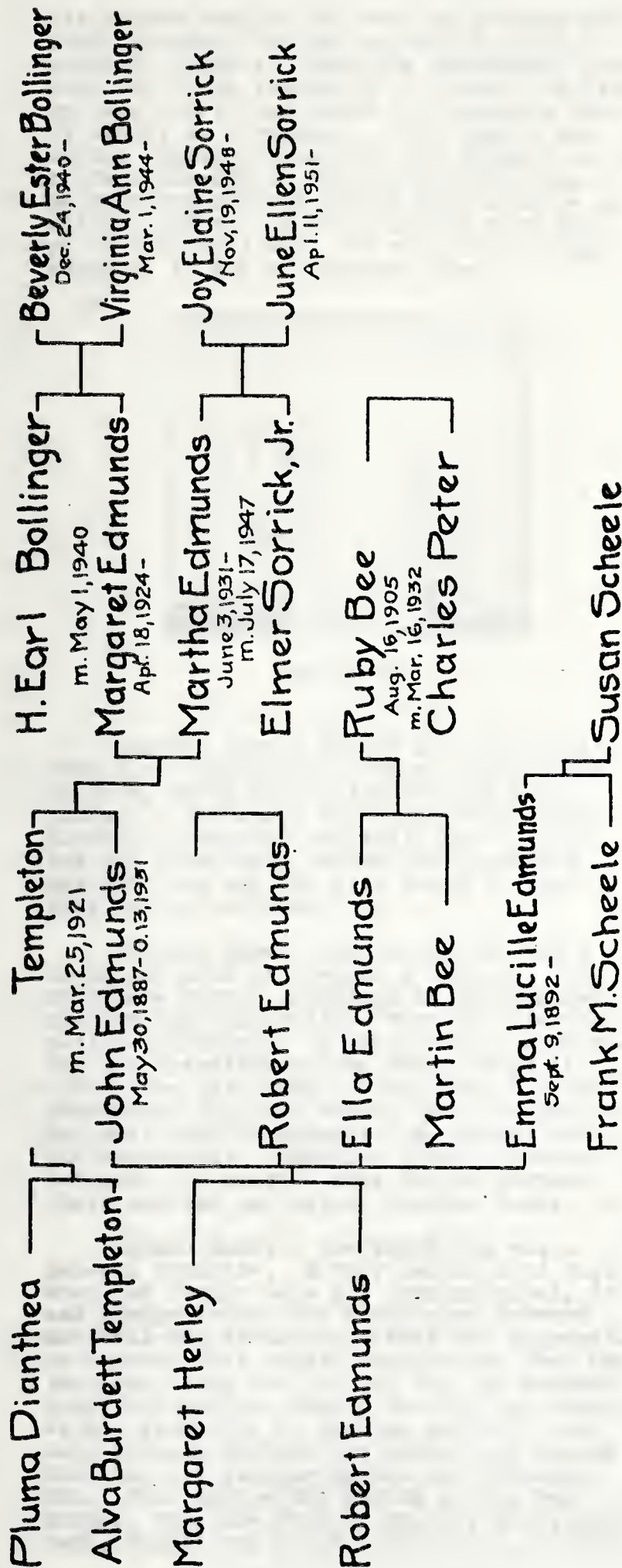
John Edmunds, son of Robert and Margaret (Herley) Edmunds, was born May 30, 1887 and died Oct. 13, 1951. On March 25, 1921 he was married to Miss Templeton. Children: Margaret Edmunds, born April 18, 1924, who married Herbert Earl Bollinger, whose children were: Beverly Ester Bollinger, born Dec. 24, 1940, and Virginia Ann Bollinger, born March 1, 1944. And Martha Edmunds, who married Elmer Sorrick, Jr. Their children: Joy Elaine Sorrick, born November 19, 1948 and June Ellen Sorrick born April 11, 1951.

Robert Edmunds of Milwaukee, Wis. was married to Margaret Herley. Children: Ella, Emma Lucile, John and Robert. He





THE GAMBLE FAMILY



told his daughter Emma that his father's family lived in Illinois.

Robert Edmunds, son of Robert and Margaret (Herley) Edmunds.



Emma Lucille Edmunds



THE GAMBLE FAMILY

A Little About Captain Gamble and his 5 sons.

by Ella Theolian (Hildreth) Gamble

-- o o o --

Captain John Gamble, as are all the Gamble men that I have known, was a man of great charm and ability. Aunt Kate said: He was handsome and of a commanding presence. When a young boy he was accidentally struck by a buggy whip, which cost him the sight of one eye.

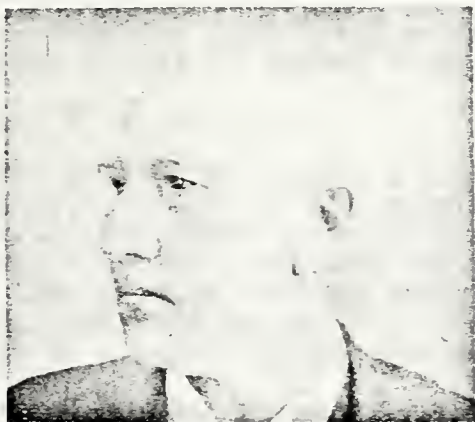
After the death of his first wife, her niece, Miss Josephine Graham, had been in their home keeping house and looking after the family during her aunt's illness. Captain Gamble wished to marry her. Aunt Kate has told me that Captain Gamble said to her "I recon Tildy will be after me with a shot gun - but I am going to marry Joe!" Josephine Graham being his future wife, and 'Tildy', Mrs. Matilda Graham, her mother. Josephine married Captain Gamble when only twenty one and reared his children well. All became able, good and charming men. Her only child was Joseph Graham Gamble, whom later it was my great good fortune to marry.





## FAMILY HISTORY

His father died at 63, when my husband was only thirteen, but he was with his son enough to leave an indelible impression upon him, and those standards of conduct he lived by ever after, and loved his father's memory almost to reverence. John Gamble was called Captain because he was Captain of an Alabama company in the confederate army. He received several bullet wounds while in action, and two of his brothers were killed in the Civil War. He was also a judge advocate in the Confederate Army.



John Gamble

Captain John's oldest son, John, married Alice Henderson of Troy - they lived in Troy, where John was Mayor for many years. A handsome, suave and courtly gentleman, I remember him well, tho' I only saw him once, when Graham and I spent a day with him and his wife there in Troy. They had no children.

Charles Baker, the second son had a brilliant mind and became a teacher. It must have been a privilege to study under him for his explanations were so clear and easily understood. I remember his explaining the operation of the radio, when it first came into use, so that even I could understand it. Out of his small income he was most kind to remember us, Mother Gamble especially - when the other brothers did not. He married Miss Lottie Porterfield and had one child, Charles Baker, Jr.

Arthur Emmett, the third son was a general favorite. Mother Gamble said that when the Gamble boys got into mischief, it was always Arthur who would come forward and tell the truth about what had happened. He married Miss Bettie Steiner and they had two sons, John and Arthur, Jr. My husband loved him and his family dearly, and showed his affection by putting Arthur's son John through Harvard Law School and taking him into his own law office and training him. John is now the Gamble in the Des Moines, Iowa law firm of Gamble, Read, Howland, Gamble and Riepe.

The fourth son, Robert Alfred, called Tooney, was a toddler when Mother Gamble was married to Captain Gamble. He became a stock holder and manager of one of the largest lumber companies in the South. He married Miss Johnnie Bolen, and later in life was killed in a sad automobile accident. He was a fine, lovable man and very generous to us. I still have a beautiful silk shawl he gave to me, and a string of pearls (commercial) that he gave my daughter.

Joseph Graham, the fifth son was the most charming, and by far the most able. Left fatherless, so young, he attained national eminence as a lawyer, tho' he had graduated from no school. He tried his first case before the Federal Supreme Court when he was only twenty-nine years old, and was attorney for the Rock Island Railroad for the state of Iowa - until his death - this he combined with a lucrative private practice. He was chairman of the legislative committee of the railroads in Iowa, and a friend of his told me that when the lawyers were trying to solve a legal problem and when they were all "stumped" and ready to quit Graham would say "Now, this way isn't going to work, so let's try that and proposed a new workable solution". Later in life, he was one of nine men chosen from lawyers all over the country to become one of the Advisory Committee to the Supreme Court to revise the Rules of Civil Procedure before the District Courts of the United States. He was beloved by all his associates. Tall, slender, elegant, tactful and witty, one friend said he could see more with one eye than most people could with two. It was written of him, in the Resolutions of Condolence by the Polk County Bar Association sent to me after his death, that he "could lose without complaining and could win without boasting". He was a devoted son and a devoted father, and a tender, considerate and generous husband. The flower of his family.

He possessed a fiery energy that made him

"burn the candle at both ends;  
It did not last the night.  
But Oh! my foes  
And ah! my friends,  
It gave a lovely light."

## A PORTRAIT

Now I shall take my fairy brush in hand,  
And paint for my heart, a portrait rare;  
For tho' is very truth, I am no artist,  
Rests in my mind, a picture past compare.  
And I am fain to put a brush to canvas,  
And paint it out, only I lack the skill,  
So I shall put a pen to this white paper,  
And draw my picture here, as suits my will.





## THE GAMBLE FAMILY

First, a man. Very tall and slender.  
Brown suit a silhouette against grey wall.  
Feet placed apart a little way, hands idle,  
Head drooping, soft light over all.  
He turns, to speak. (I have advantage with  
my pen!)

Eyes luminous, a smile exceeding sweet.  
Features a bit like Lincoln's only fine  
And beautiful, where Abe's were plain.  
Tis meet,  
For he too is a lawyer. You could almost  
tell,  
By the slight droop to shoulders and to  
head,  
By the slow thoughtful speech and manner,  
And yet, again, by all he leaves unsaid.

---- 0 0 0 ----

Comes the rare smile. He lights a cigarette,  
A puff of smoke, and then a tale begun  
No one can tell them quite so well as he -  
A little joke, - and then another one.  
A silence - then perhaps another story  
A reminiscent, drifting smile,  
And Lo! Life is a game, adventurous and  
lovely,  
Men are your gay companions and it's all  
worth while.  
This is but part. Oh Pen! be very skillful -  
Tell of the hazel eyes - the tawny hair,  
Tell of the strength that equals all dis-  
aster  
That wrested hope from passionate despair,  
Write if you can; of that enduring power  
That wrought from bitter failure, high  
success,  
That built from shattered fragments of his  
name,  
A truly loved and honored worthiness.

---- 0 0 0 ----

Fling over all the rest, a changeful glamour  
A charm infallible that is the man -  
Then crown his manner with a winning sweet-  
ness  
More than my pen conveys, or ever can.  
The sketch is done. I lay my penstaff down.  
'Tis not for me to limn the man I know,  
But I can love him, and his picture  
Lives in my heart.  
Let it be so.

by Theo Gamble - around 1920.

The Gamble family came from County  
Down, Ireland, to Georgia before the Revolu-  
tionary War.



ARTHUR EMMET GAMBLE, son of John and Sarah (Bond) Gamble, was born Feb. 4, 1874 and died Jan. 1952. Circuit Judge, Greenville, Ala. Educated at Marion Institute. On January 28, 1903, he was married to Bettie Steiner, the daughter of J. Manning and Ida (Hawthorne) Steiner. Her father was a merchant and banker. Sons: John Gamble, born Feb. 1905; Arthur Emmet Gamble, Jr., born 1919. Both lawyers.

ANDREW GAMBLE, son of John and Margaret (Lawson) Gamble.

BETTIE GAMBLE, daughter of Charles Moore and Elizabeth (Jordan) Gamble, was born Jan. 21, 1852. She married William Giddens.

CHARLES BAKER GAMBLE, son of John and Sarah (Bond) Gamble, was born July 8, 1872 in Greenville, Ala. Educated at Marion Institute. He died Sept. 15, 1947. Married Lottie Porterfield. Son: Charles B. Gamble, Jr. born 1917.

CHARLES MOORE GAMBLE, son of John and Rachel (Lowery) Gamble, was born in 1808. He was a native of Louisville, Jefferson County, Georgia. He was married to Elizabeth Jordan who was born in 1812 in North Carolina. Their children were: John, Mathew J., Roger Lawson, Robert, William, Charles Moore, Jr., Joshua, Martha and Bettie. Charles Moore Gamble was a planter and owner of a large number of slaves.

CHARLES MOORE GAMBLE, JR., son of Charles Moore and Elizabeth (Jordan) Gamble, was born July 21, 1844.

CHRISTOPHER HILDRETH GAMBLE, son of Joseph Graham and Ella Theolian (Hildreth) Gamble, was born June 4, 1911 and died Aug. 19, 1927.

ELIZABETH GRAHAM GAMBLE, daughter of Joseph Graham and Ella Theolian (Hildreth) Gamble, was born in El Reno, Oklahoma, on April 8th, 1916. When six weeks old she was moved to Des Moines, Iowa. On Dec. 27, 1938 she was married to Philip Davis in Monticello, Florida.

She has blue eyes, dark brown hair, medium complexion. Height 5 ft. 5 1/2 ins. Weight normally about 140 pounds.

She attended public schools in Des Moines, Iowa, Emma Willard School, Troy, N.Y., three years at Vassar and one year at the University of Alabama which awarded her the degree of Bachelor of Arts in May 1939.

HANNAH GAMBLE, daughter of John and Margaret (Lawson) Gamble, married Sam Patterson.





## FAMILY HISTORY

JOHN GAMBLE, born in Dublin, Ireland, was married to Miss Lawson with whom he had the following children: John, Andrew, Thompson, Roger, Hannah, Margaret, Sallie and another daughter. He came to Georgia before the Revolutionary War and became the captain of a company of Irish. In Georgia he married Rachel Lowery whose children were Charles Moore Gamble and Rhoda Gamble.

JOHN GAMBLE, son of John and Margaret (Lawson) Gamble.

JOHN GAMBLE, the son of Charles Moore and Elizabeth (Jordan) Gamble, was born in Jefferson County, Georgia August 2, 1833 and died in Greenville, Ala. Dec. 26, 1896. He was raised in Bullock and Crenshaw counties, Alabama and was married in Pike county, shortly after which he settled in Greenville, Alabama, where he practised law. He was married to Sarah (Sallie) Ann Bond. Their children were John, Lula, who died at the age of 45 never married, Lane, who died in childhood, Charles Baker, Arthur Emmet, Robert A and Sallie, who died in infancy. Second he married Josephine Elizabeth Graham. Their child was Joseph Graham Gamble.

A prominent democrat, he was a member of the Alabama constitutional convention of 1875. During the War between the states he was Captain of Company H, 33 Alabama Volunteer Infantry, and was twice wounded. He was a member of the Masonic Order and a deacon in the Missionary Baptist church. He had law partners and offices in each of nine county seats.

JOHN GAMBLE, son of John and Sarah (Bond) Gamble, was born Aug. 21, 1866 in Pike County, Ala. was judge in Troy, Ala. Educated at Marion Institute. He married Alice Henderson.



Elizabeth Graham Gamble

JOSEPH GRAHAM GAMBLE, son of John and Josephine Elizabeth (Graham) Gamble, was born in Greenville, Alabama, April 12, 1884 and died in Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 7, 1946.



Home of Joseph Graham Gamble in Des Moines, Iowa

JOSEPH GRAHAM GAMBLE, JR. son of Joseph Graham and Ella Theolian (Hildreth) Gamble, was born June 12, 1926. A.B. Univ. of Fla. 1947, L.L.B. Univ. of Ala. 1950. Employed with Spain, Gillon and Young, Lawyers.

JOSHUA GAMBLE, son of Charles Moore and Elizabeth (Jordan) Gamble, was born July 21, 1846.

LANE GAMBLE, son of John and Sarah (Bond) Gamble, was born July 8, 1870 in Greenville, Ala. Died in childhood.

LULA GAMBLE, daughter of John and Sarah (Bond) Gamble, was born Jan. 14, 1868, in Greenville, Ala. Taught school. Died at age 45.

MARGARET GAMBLE, daughter of John and Margaret (Lawson) Gamble, was married to John Wright Bothwell.

MARTHA SUSAN GAMBLE, daughter of Charles Moore and Elizabeth (Jordan) Gamble, was born March 8, 1849. She was married to J.T. May.

MATTHEW J. GAMBLE, son of Charles Moore and Elizabeth (Jordan) Gamble was born April 4, 1835. Never married.

ROBERT GAMBLE, son of Charles Moore and Elizabeth (Jordan) Gamble was born October 1839. Killed in Civil War 1862.

ROBERT A. GAMBLE, son of John and Sarah (Bond) Gamble was born Mar. 8, 1876 in Greenville, Ala. Always called Toonie. Charming personality. Lumber business, Century, Fla. Married Johnnie Bollin. No children.

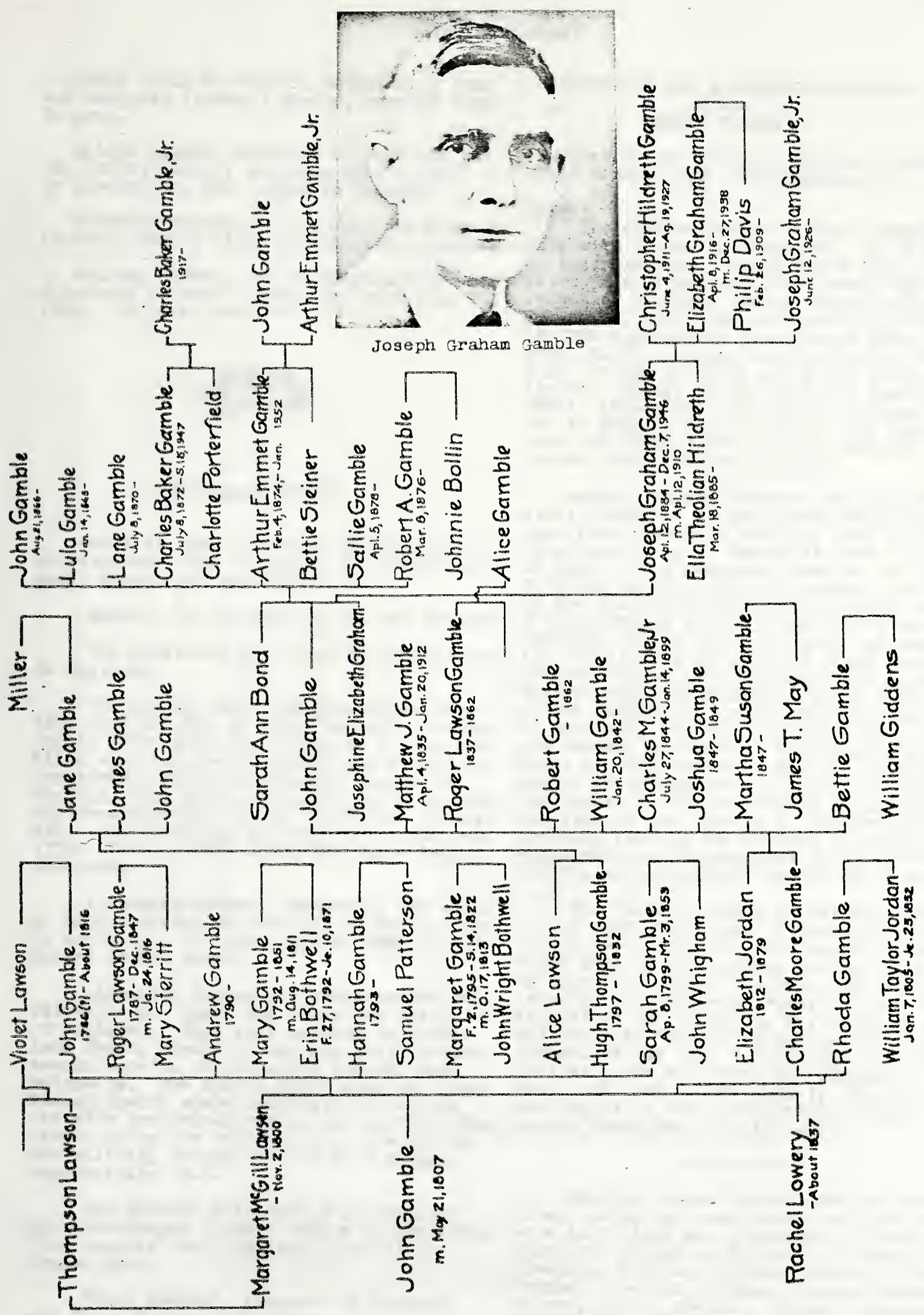
ROGER LAWSON GAMBLE, son of John and Margaret (Lawson) Gamble, was born 1787 and died Dec. 1847. He married Mary Sterrit.

ROGER LAWSON GAMBLE, son of Charles Moore and Elizabeth (Jordan) Gamble, was born June 26, 1837. Killed in Civil War, 1862.

RHODA GAMBLE, daughter of John and Rachel (Lowery) Gamble, married Wm. Jordan.











## FAMILY HISTORY

SARAH (SALLIE) GAMBLE, daughter of John and Margaret (Lawson) Gamble, married John Whigren.

SALLIE GAMBLE, daughter of John and Sarah (Bond) Gamble, was born Apl. 5, 1878 in Greenville, Ala. Died in infancy.

THOMPSON GAMBLE, son of John and Margaret (Lawson) Gamble lived at Abbeville, Alabama.

WILLIAM GAMBLE, son of Charles Moore and Elizabeth (Jordan) Gamble was born Jan. 21, 1842. He never married.



## THE GRAHAM FAMILY

Coat of Arms -- Graham of Montrose and Claverhouse. The colors of the shield are gold, black, red and silver.

Motto: "N'Oublies" -- (Do not forget)

The genealogy goes back 28 generations in Scotland.

The family came from Knapdale, opposite Jura and Sky on ship "Dalton", intending to enter Cape Fear River at Wilmington, hit a sand bar, were delayed six weeks, encountered a storm and finally landed in Norfolk, Va., some 400 souls, and made their way from Norfolk, Va. to Cumberland County, N.C. They probably arrived in Norfolk Dec. 1775. They arrived after the War - Revolutionary.

Alexander Graham, immigrant, was a son of Daniel Graham who married Christian Munn in Scotland. It seems that he came to the United States also.

Alexander Graham had other Graham relatives here. They came after the Battle of Culloden. When they settled in Cumberland County Edward Graham and Neill Graham, second cousins of Alexander Graham, were neighbors. The family lived near old Long Street Church where Archibald Graham and his wife Ann McLean Graham are buried. The territory in the sand hills is now within the Military Reservation of Fort Bragg, Fayetteville, N.C.

The Grahams descended from Montrose and Claverhouse - James Graham of Montrose. "The Laurels" was the lodge name of the Graham clan.

"Lord Graham", Viscount of Dundee" was James Graham of Montrose.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH  
of the  
GRAHAM FAMILY

Compiled by the Colonial Research Bureau, 503 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

## ORIGIN

The surname Graham is used interchangeably with Graeme in Scotland. It is also spelled Grahames, Graeme and Grimes. The patronymic is derived from Greame, who was regent of Scotland during the minority of Eugene II, 1194. The derivation of the name is from Anglo-Saxon Grim, Dutch Germ, Welsh Grem, Gaelic, Guiam, meaning surly, sullen, dark, having a fierce and stern look, courageous. Guppy, in his Homes of Family Names, states the name Graham originally was an English name, however, the name is found in Ireland and is very numerous in central and southern Scotland.

Barber, in his British Family Names, gives Graham as a local name--deriving its name from Graham, a locality near Kesteven, Lincolnshire or in Danish as Gram, a personal name. If a pedigree drawn up for Lord Burghley in 1596, can be trusted, the first of the Grahams to settle in England was a William Grahme called 'Long Will', who was banished out of Scotland about the year 1516. He is said to have had eight sons: 1. Richard Graham of Netherby, whose grandson Walter Graham of Netherly was in 1596 chief of the family; 2. Arthur Graham of Canonbie, in Scotland, who left no male issue; 3. Fergus Graham, ancestor of the Grahams of the Mote; 4. John Graham of Medope; 5. Thomas Graham of Kirkandrews; 6. George Graham of the Fault; 7. William Graham of Carlisle, ancestor of the Grahams of Rosetrees and probably also of the Grahams of Nunnery, whose pedigree is recorded in the 1665 Visitation of Cumberland; and 8. child unknown.

Sir Richard Graham of Esk and Netherly, county Cumberland, and of Norton Conyers, county York, while in attendance of the first Duke of Buckingham, was one of a party that accompanied Charles, the first, (when he was Prince of Wales) on his secret expedition to Spain. He was knighted at Whitehall as 'Richard Grimes of Eske, Co. Cumberland' on Jan. 9, 1628-29. On Mar. 29 following, he was created a Baronet of England. He died at New Market, Jan. 28 and was buried in his chapel within Wath Church, County York, Feb. 11, 1653-54.

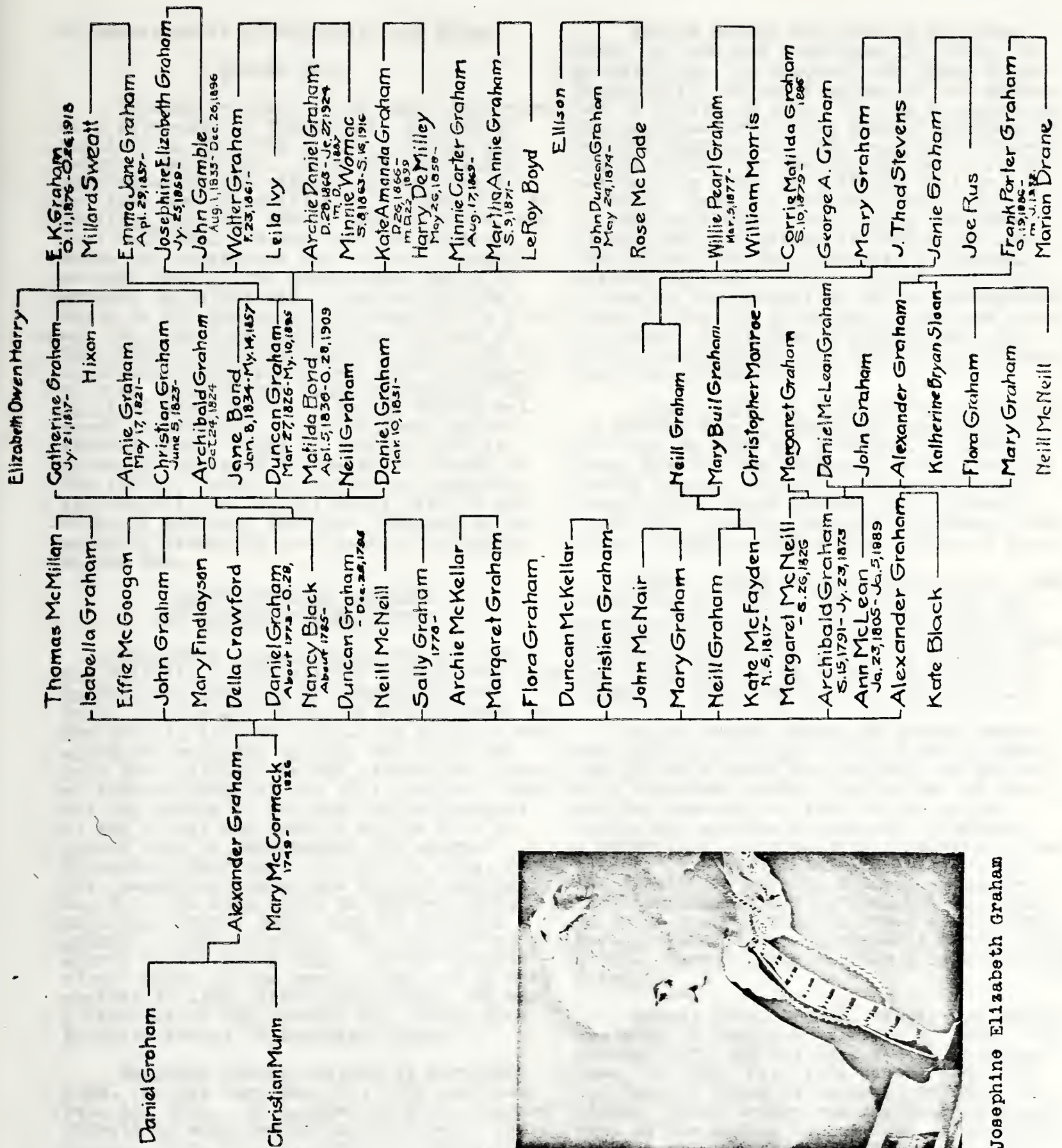
## Irish Data

Woulfe, in his Irish Names and Surnames, gives the name Graham and its variants in Ireland as: O'Greghane, O'Greghan, O'Grahin, O'Gryhen, O'Gryhme, O'Grame, Greaghan, Greahan, Grehan, Grogan, Greyhan, Grayhan, Greaham, Greham, Graham, Greame, Graeme, Grame, Greames, Grimes; 'descendent of Creacan' (diminutive of Creac, blind);





## THE GRAHAM FAMILY



Josephine Elizabeth Graham

a variant of O'Creacain owing to the softening of the initial C to G. Rooney, in his Genealogical History of Irish Names, states the Grehan family is descendent from Milisius, King of Spain, through the line of his son, Heremon. The founder of the family was

Fiachra, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A.D. 350. The ancient name was Greachain and signifies "Woundgiving". The possessions of the clan was located in the present county of Antrim. The McGrehan, Grehans, or Grahams were also clans of note





## FAMILY HISTORY

in the counties of Fermanagh and Kerry.

## Scotch Data

William De Graham, who comes into view as a personage of importance, settled in Scotland in the 12th century, during the reign of David 1st. From the connection maintained by his assumed descendants for at least two centuries with Tynedale, it is possible that his family settled there, and that he <sup>attached</sup> himself to the fortunes of David, while the latter was yet Prince of Cumbria, perhaps through the Scoto-Saxon Earls of Dunbar. He witnessed a charter by King David to the Church of St. Cuthbert in 1127, and the well known foundation charter of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse in 1128. He also witnessed other charters and is assumed to have acquired the manor of Dalkeith by grant of King David. Although direct evidence is wanting, it is believed he had several sons. Peter de Graham, Lord of Dalkeith, ancestor of the elder branch of the family, Barons of Dalkeith, Abercorn, and Eskdale, who in the early part of the reign of William, the Lion, granted to the monks of Newbattle the lands of Balneboth on the Esk.

EARLY AMERICAN SETTLERS  
AND PROMINENT DESCENDANTS

Honorable James Graham, son of John and Isabella ( Auchinlich ) Graham, was born in Scotland and died in Morrisania, New York, January 27, 1700. He was alderman of New York in 1680 and 1681. In 1683, he was appointed recorder and was the first who held that office. He was afterwards appointed attorney-general for this province. He was the author of the law for maintenance of the clergy and took an active part in church work in Morrisania. He married Elizabeth Windebane. One of his sons, Lieut. Col. Augustine Graham was born in Morrisania, N.Y. and died there in October 1718. Augustine served for a time as surveyor general of the Province. He also served as church warden for a time. He was commissioned major in the regular militia of Westchester in 1700, later Lieut.-Col. He was a patentee in the Vermont and Little Wine Partners grants in Dutchess County.

Benjamin Graham resided at Hartford, Conn. He was born Dec. 27, 1772 and died Feb. 11, 1836. He married in 1794, Candace Bidwell by whom he had ten children: (1) Candace, born Feb. 2, 1796, (2) Emily, born Nov. 20, 1797, (3) Fanny, born Sept. 20, 1799, (4) Sally, born June 27, 1801, (5) Abigail, born April 16, 1803, (6) Benjamin, born Sept. 23, 1807, (7) Laura E. born March 22, 1809, (8) Jonathan B. born Feb. 26, 1811, (9) Jason J. born Oct. 8, 1813 and (10) George born June 5, 1818.

Andrew Graham was born at Woodbury, Conn. in 1728 and died June 17, 1785. At an early age, he espoused the cause of independence. He was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775. He was a surgeon in the American Army and a devoted adherent of General Washington. His son, Isaac Gilbert Graham resided at Westchester Co. N.Y. He was born in Conn. in 1760 and died at N.Y. in 1849. Isaac G. was assistant surgeon in the continental Army during the Revolutionary War and served at West Point under Washington. He was presented by General Washington with a silver headed cane which is now in the possession of his descendants. Isaac G. married Anley Banker and had seven children: (1) Andrew, (2) Frederick, (3) Henry, (4) Gilbert, (5) Elizabeth, (6) Martha, and (7) Harriet.

Isaac Graham is believed to have come to America from Grahamstown, Scotland. He was born in 1728 and died May 23, 1807. Isaac and his two brothers, Dr. Elisha and Daniel Graham settled in Simsbury, Conn., about 1752. Isaac married Sarah Moses. Their son, Timothy, resided at DeWitt, New York. Timothy married Ruth Wilcox of Conn.

Henry Graham settled at Hartford, Conn., about the year 1661. In 1662, Henry was appointed Surveyor of Ways. In 1665-67, his name appears in a list of persons "sworn" and again in 1669 in a list of freemen on the South Side of Hartford. His death occurred in 1684. He married Mary -----?

Major Samuel Graham of Scotch descent was born on a voyage of his parents across the Atlantic Ocean to America. He served as a volunteer Captain in the War of 1812, and was promoted to the rank of Major during his service at Norfolk, Virginia. A short time prior to this, however, he was a member of the Virginia Legislature for two years. He married Rachel Montgomery. Their son Robert Craig, born May 26, 1814 in Wythe County, Virginia, was a successful merchant and farmer of Tazewell County, Virginia. Robert Craig married Elizabeth Peery Witten.

Samuel Cecil Graham, lawyer and jurist, was born in Virginia, January 1, 1846. In October 1870, he was licensed to practice law. In 1873, till 1880 he was judge of the Council Court of Tazewell County, Virginia. Judge Graham was the charter president of the Clinch Valley Bank at Tazewell which was organized in 1889. He was married first in 1872 to Anna Elizabeth Spotts by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He married a second time to Minnie Cox in 1898 by whom he had a daughter.

William Graham, came to Whitestown, New York from Scotland and at Oriskany, New York started the first power loom in Oneida





## THE GRAHAM FAMILY

County, for weaving cloth. This was in 1811, a year after his arrival, and he narrowly escaped being mobbed on various occasions by the hand weavers who strongly resented the introduction of machinery. His grandson, George H. was secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Oriskany Malleable Iron Company, New York, and was for many years prominent as a manufacturer. George H. married in 1862, Miss Fanny Murphy, by whom he had two daughters--Annis and Jean C., who married a Mr. Gayer.

Thomas Benton Graham, was born in Ray County, Missouri, March 1, 1832, and almost since his birth was a resident of Cedar County. Thomas was the son of Robert and Ann (English) Graham. In 1860, he went to California and was engaged in herding cattle and teaming for four years, and then went to Boise City, Idaho and did various kinds of work for two and one-half years. In April 1868, he was married to Orlena Baker, daughter of John and Rura Ann (Sherrill) Baker. She was born in Cedar County, Missouri in 1848 and died the following August after her marriage, October 6, 1870. Mr. Graham wedded his second wife, Ann Eliza Harris, daughter of Robert and Nancy (Berger) Harris. Mrs. Graham was born in Cooper County, Missouri in 1843 and was the mother of three children: (1) James H.; (2) Laura; (3) Sallie.

William Graham, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, October 6, 1862, the son of James and Matilda (Bryan) Graham. He was reared on his father's farm assisting in the work of cultivating the fields during the spring and summer months, while in the winter, he pursued his studies in the district schools. Mr. Graham was married in April 1886 to Margaret Lemert. Two sons and one daughter blessed this union: (1) Frank C.; (2) John L.; (3) Mary E. He served as a member of the county infirmity board for three years and was also a member of the district school board. He was also a notary public, the only man in the township officiating in that capacity.

Charles Kinnaird Graham, (June 3, 1824 - April 15, 1889), Union soldier, civil engineer, was born in the City of New York. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1841, served in the Gulf Squadron, during the war with Mexico and resigned in 1848. At the time of his death which was in Lakewood, New Jersey, he was engineer for the New York Board of Commissioners for Gettysburg Monuments. He survived his wife, Mary, less than a year.

David Graham, (February 8, 1808-May 1852), lawyer, author, was born in London, England, where his parents were temporarily staying while on their way from the north of Ireland to the U.S. His father David Graham, was a Presbyterian clergyman and a

man of much culture. David Graham received an excellent education at home from his father, and also studied law with the latter, who having abandoned the ministry had been admitted to the bar and was practicing in N. Y. City. David Graham went to Europe in the hope that a change of climate would prove beneficial to his health, but shortly afterward, he died at Nice.

Edward Kidder Graham (Oct. 11, 1876 - Oct. 26, 1918) president of the University of North Carolina was born in Charlotte, North Carolina, the son of Archibald and Elizabeth Owen (Harry) Graham, both parents being members of the families which had given to the state distinctive leadership in the fields of education and government. He became dean of the College of Liberal Arts in 1909.

George Rex Graham (January 18, 1813 - July 13, 1894) editor, publisher, was born in Philadelphia, the elder child of a ship merchant who lost his money and died poor, just as his son, age 15, was to enter the law office of Charles Jared Ingersoll. In 1839, he married Elizabeth Fry of Germantown, she died in 1871.

Isabella Marshall Graham (July 29, 1742 - July 27, 1814) philanthropist, early promoter of charitable organizations in New York City, was born in the shire of Lanark, Scotland, the daughter of John and Janet (Hamilton) Marshall. In 1765, she became the 2nd wife of Dr. John Graham, a physician of Paisley. In 1773, Dr. Graham died leaving her with three daughters, the oldest not more than five and shortly a son was born. She took her family back to Scotland.

James Graham (died January 1700-01) public official in the city and province of New York, was the son of John and Isabella (Auchinlick) Graham and was probably born in Scotland. In 1684, James married Elizabeth Windebank and had two sons and four daughters.

James Duncan Graham (April 4, 1799 - December 28, 1865) Army officer, father of William Montrose Graham, was the grandson of John Graham who came from Scotland in 1736, and settled in Virginia and the son of Dr. William and Mary Campbell Graham. James Duncan Graham was born in Prince William County, Virginia, graduated from West Point in 1817 and was assigned to the first artillery. He was married twice: On June 6, 1828 to Charlotte Hustler Meade; and later to Frances Wickham of Richmond, Virginia. He was a constant student, not only in his own profession, but in art, science and letters.

Edwin Eldon Graham, pediatricist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on February 28,





## FAMILY HISTORY

1864, the son of Archibald Hunter (M.D.) and Eliza J. (Sampson) Graham, married Lorraine Goodrich of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 2, 1893.

Ernest Robert Graham, architect, was born in Lowell, Michigan, Aug. 22, 1868, the son of Robert and Emma (Post) Graham, married Ruby Leffingwell of Chicago, Illinois, December 1925.

Frank Porter Graham was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, October 14, 1886, the son of Alexander and Katherine Bryan (Sloan) Graham. He married Marion Drene of Denton, North Carolina, July 1932. President of North Carolina Institutions of Higher Education. United States Senator.

George Sellers Graham, pathologist, was born in Camden, New Jersey, March 15, 1879, the son of Joseph H. and Ellis Anna (Lippencott) Graham. He married Margaret A. Burdick of Gloucester, Massachusetts, June 29, 1914.

## THE FAMILY COAT OF ARMS

According to Burke's General Armory, there are over twenty different Coat of Arms belonging to the various branches of the Graham family. The Graham Coat of Arms from Callender Co., Stirling descended from a younger brother of the first Earl of Montrose is described as follows:

## ARMORIAL COAT:

Or, a man's heart gules ensigned with an imperial crown ppr on a chief sable three escallops or.

## EXPLANATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SYMBOLS AND COLORINGS OF THE ABOVE ARMORIAL COAT:

OR yellow or gold, denoted generosity and elevation of mind.

GULES or red, denoted military fortitude and magnanimity. It is also the "Martyr's Colour".

SABLE or black denotes constancy and sometimes but most rarely grief.

THE HEART was regarded by the ancients as signifying a man of sincerity and such as one as speaks the truth from his heart. It is sometimes used in heraldry in this sense, but most often as the emblem of charity.

THE CROWN has reference to the acquisition or defense of some earthly crown, or to the hope of inheriting one in a brighter and happier world.

THE CHIEF which occupies the whole of the top and one third of the total surface of the shield of arms, signifies dominion and authority and it has often been granted as a special reward for prudence and wisdom as well as for successful command in war.

THE ESSALLOPS (shell) was the emblem of Santiago or St. James and is of frequent occurrence in Arms. Guillim speaks of its signification as one who has gained great victories and especially for a successful commander. The Escallop (shell) attached to the hood or hat was the Pilgrim's emblem in his expeditions to Holy Places and became such a distinguished ensign that Pope Alexander, the 4th, allowed it to be none but the Pilgrims who were truly noble. It was afterwards introduced into Armoury as signifying one who had made long journeys or voyages to far countries. (NOTE: The Graham Coat of Arms from London, 1779, is the same as the above mentioned armorial coat, which the chief engrailed for difference).



## THE HALE AND HARVEY FAMILIES

The HALES and HARVEYS were ancestors of Emma Holmes (Hale) May and her descendants.

BENEZER HALE, born 1795, died April 20, 1847, married Johanna Wolfe Harvey. He had an inn at Harrisburg, Pa.

JOHANNA WOLFE HARVEY, daughter of John and Mary (Jones) Harvey, was born March 8, 1808 and died in 1853.

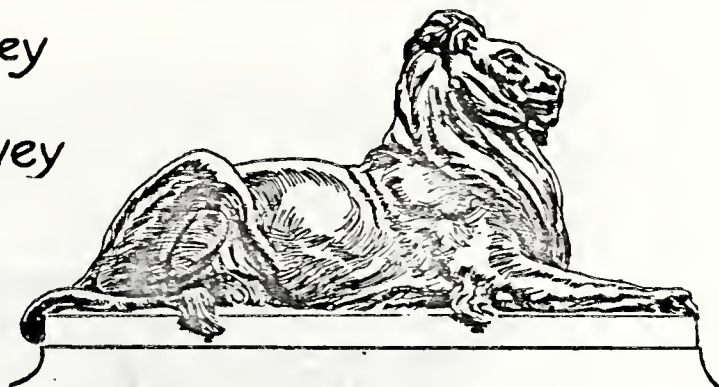
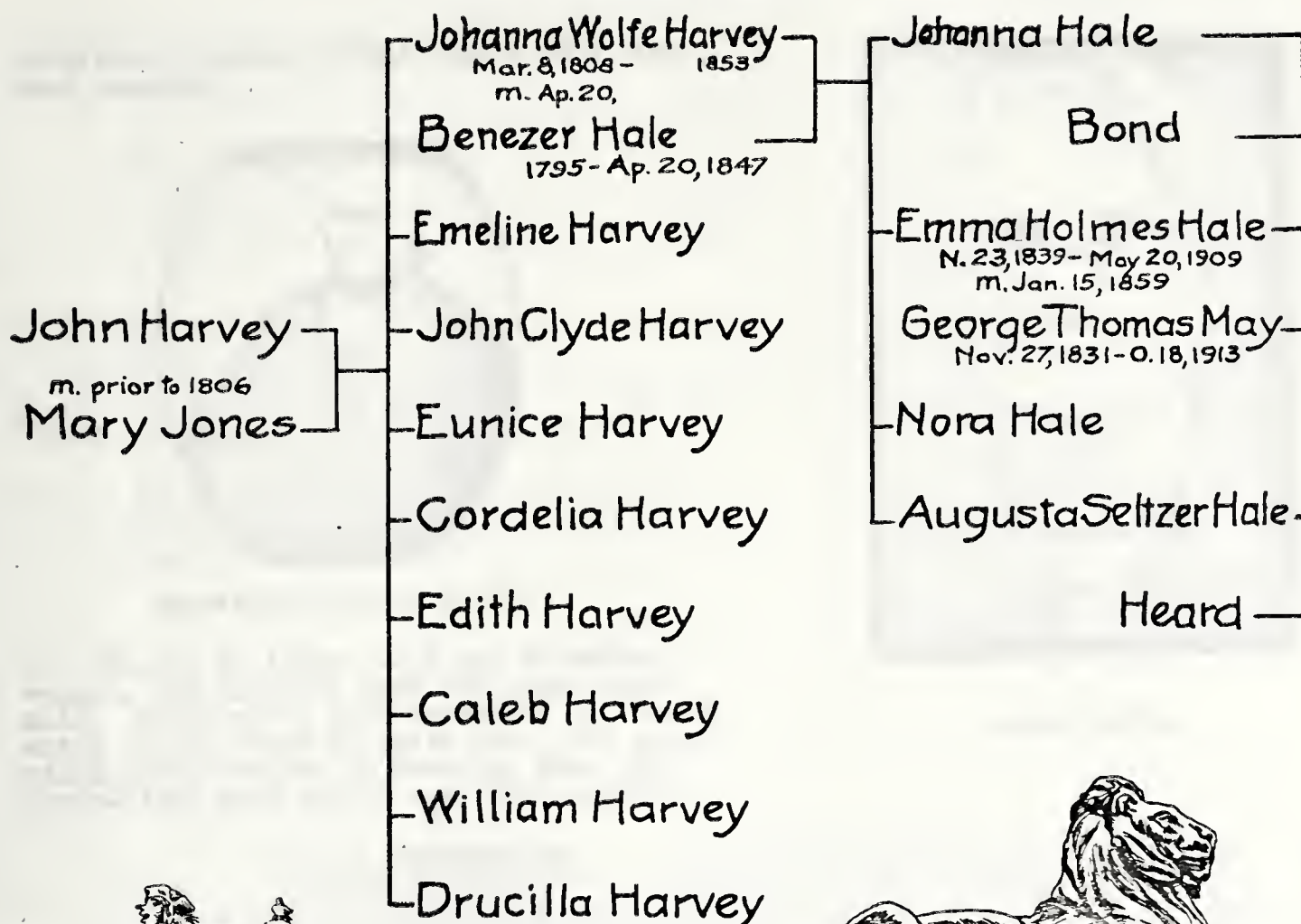
JOHN HARVEY married Mary Jones. They owned a farm in Perry County near Bloomsburg, Penna. Later they moved to Harrisburg where they operated an inn. After John Harvey died Mary lost most of her property through someone's mismanagement or dishonesty. This Mary Jones was a daughter of John and Jane Ann (Baskin) Jones, and was therefore an aunt of John Penn Jones.







## THE HALE AND HARVEY FAMILIES



## THE HERLEY FAMILY

AGNES HERLEY, daughter of Christian Michael and Catherine (Ragatz) Herley, was born in Roxbury, Wisconsin April 12, 1853 and died in Kenosha, Wisconsin November 2, 1932. On November 18, 1880 she was married to Conrad Jacob Meyer. They had three daughters and two sons. She was 66 inches tall; adult weight 160 pounds. Eyes: dark brown, hair: dark brown.

ANNIE HERLEY, daughter of Christian Michael and Catherine (Ragatz) Herley.

ARDELIA HERLEY, daughter of Charles Lawrence and Loretta Grace (Fisher) Herley was born in 1916. She was married to E. B. Sampson.

CATHERINE HERLEY, daughter of Christian Michael and Catherine (Ragatz) Herley, died before 20 years old of tuberculosis.

CHARLES LAWRENCE HERLEY, son of Henry Herley, was born May 13, 1875. On Dec. 5, 1905 he was married to Loretta Grace Fisher. Children: Henry, Irene, Ardelia and Lawrence.

CHESTER HERLEY, son of John and Rose (Dietrich) Herley. Died in Vallejo, Cal. at about the age of 18 years and is buried in Stockton, Cal.

CHRISTIAN HERLEY, first son of Christian Michael and Catherine (Ragatz) Herley died when about 15 years old.

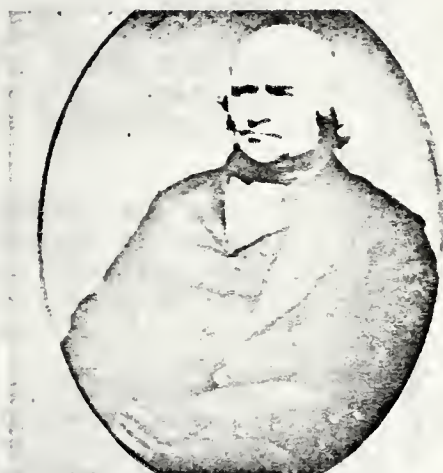
CHRISTIAN MICHAEL HERLEY, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany in November 1809 and died at West Point, Wisconsin November 28, 1884 of paralysis. In 1842 he was married to Catherine Ragatz. Children: Christian, Henry, Margaret, George, Agnes, John, Annie,





## FAMILY HISTORY

Catherine, Louise, Julius, and a baby that died unnamed.



Christian Michael Herley

He was 67 inches tall and of medium weight. He had blue eyes and light brown hair. He lived in Wurtemberg and in France until he was about 28 years old. His principal residence was in Roxbury, Wis. His occupations were tailor and fruit grower.



Agnes Herley



The Herley Home

GEORGE HERLEY, son of Christian Michael and Catherine (Ragatz) Herley, married Meyers. He died of tuberculosis.

in June 1907.

HENRY HERLEY, son of Christian Michael and Catherine (Ragatz) Herley, was born September 5, 1848. Son: Charles Lawrence Herley.

HAZEL AGNES HERLEY, daughter of John and Rose (Dietrich) Herley, was born Feb. 11, 1895.

IRENE HERLEY, daughter of Charles Lawrence and Loretta Grace (Fisher) Herley, was born in 1912. She was married to W. J. Nealeigh.

HENRY HERLEY, son of Charles Lawrence and Loretta Grace (Fisher) Herley was born





JOHN HERLEY, son of Christian Michael and Catherine (Ragatz) Herley, was married to Rose Dietrich. Children: Chester, Roland, and Hazel Agnes. Went to Alaska in the early 1900's. Was a placer gold miner. Is buried at Fairbanks, Alaska.

JULIUS HERLEY, son of Christian Michael and Catherine (Ragatz) Herley, was a gold miner. He died of tuberculosis.

LAWRENCE C. HERLEY, son of Charles Lawrence and Loretta Grace (Fisher) Herley, was born Dec. 1920.

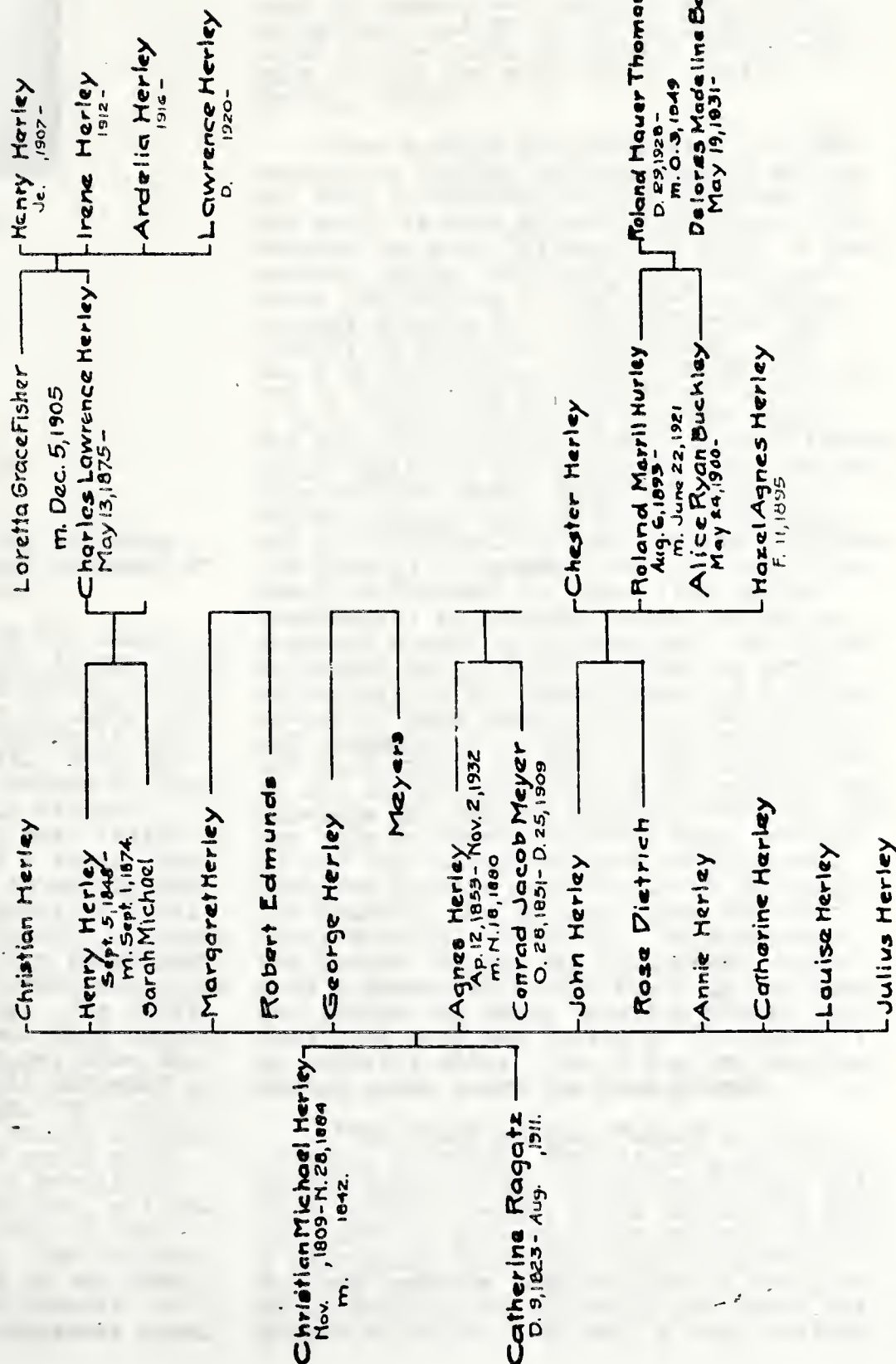
LOUISE HERLEY, daughter of Christian Michael and Catherine (Ragatz) Herley died of tuberculosis.

MARGARET HERLEY, daughter of Christian Michael and Catherine (Ragatz) Herley, was married to Robert Edmunds. She died of tuberculosis. Children: John, Robert, Ella and Emma.

ROLAND MERRIL HURLEY, son of John and Rose (Dietrich) Herley, was born Aug. 6th, 1893. On June 22, 1921 he was married to Alice Ryan Buckley, who was born May 24, 1900, daughter of Lucien John and Mary (Ryan) Buckley. Child: Roland Hower Thomas Hurley

Roland Merrill Hurley was working with the Newberry Electric Co. in St. Louis and they sent him, about 1920, to New Orleans to work on the Hibernia Bank Building.

ROLAND HOWER THOMAS HURLEY, son of Roland Merrill and Alice Ryan (Buckley) Hurley, was born Dec. 29, 1928 in New Orleans, La. On Oct. 3, 1949 he was married to Delores Madeline Bordelon who was born May 19, 1931. Child: Susan Myra Hurley, born July 15, 1950.







## FAMILY HISTORY



Hazel Agnes Herley



## THE HILDRETH FAMILY

The following notes on the Hildreth patronymic are taken from notes prepared by Sarah Ellen (Trotter) Hildreth.

"The name Hildreth, or as the Saxon monks first wrote it, Hyldryth, is the first found in the records by the Surtee's Society of the Monastery of Durham in 1482, but a study of its history and meaning is the story of England's development. From the savage clan in skins to the freeman of York, the owners of this name in its various forms, have been exemplars of that sturdy middle class that never owned a feudal lord and have kept an ancient and honorable estate. The form Hildreth is purely a local one principally found in a district of Yorkshire called Holderness. A very large part of Holderness was low and afforded excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle. Its first inhabitants were the Cangî, who were Druids, and the herdsmen of the Brigantes whom the Romans conquered. These people occupied a large part of Northern England. The main town of the Cangî (or as the Romans called them, Parisi) was a village of round huts thatched with straw. This was rebuilt by the Romans with walls, two bridges, a fortress and a palace for the ruler. Julian called it his "dear Lutitia". The natives or Britons as a rule remained on the land, and became the tenants of the Romans. No conqueror was ever able to dispossess them.

The name Parisi is from the Gaelic, "Isis", water, and "par" a district. Anciently Holderness was full of lakes. Puolsen in his history makes Holderness derived from Gaelic "Ol" or "Hol" meaning water, as in Holland. He gives no meaning for "ness" that I have noticed, but the same word modernized into "neck" means a bit of land in the midst of water.

"After the Romans left, various neighboring countries sent their overflow to the fertile shores of England. In Holderness the Danes show earliest traces of occupation, and it is to the Danish, and later to the Saxon aspiration of the word, that we have the word "Hild", later, French, "Child".

"The writers on patronymics give the meaning as battle, or referring to battle, but this is contradicted in the usage of the word, as well as record evidence. In Norfolk the word "Hildere" is still in use, meaning elder. Alfric's vocabulary also gives the meaning of "Hyldere" as lector or mace bearer, who would naturally be an elderly or dignified personality. Hiel was a British idol, and Hieldring (the suffix is Runic only applied to the chief of a race, again supposedly an elder man). The tradition in Yorkshire is that "Hildreth" means "Chief of the Council", again supposedly an elder man. "Eth, Yth or ydd", means a place, body of men, or township, and is old Welsh. Holderness was a Liberty (or colony) of Cornwall and the name "Il-dred" or "Eldred" is found (the latter numerous) in Lincoln County, which was formerly a part of Holderness. The almost universal use of "Hild" either as prefix or suffix, in the nomenclature of lands and people of that locality is an unquestionable argument in favor of its meaning old, and as buttress of this is the fact that in all the vicissitudes of the wars of the invaders the natives remained with the land. Its sale or barter included them, and one by one the conquerors were assimilated. Thus the foreign names retained the British meaning, and in many cases the old names were also retained. In Holderness the Danish imprint was strongest. There were a number of Danish towns in the north, and before the Saxon invasion almost every family of note was Danish on the father's or mother's side. One of the two earliest minted coins bears the name Eldred.

"The first written "Hild" was the princess of Deira, "St. Hilda", who founded the abbey of St. Hildae at Whitby, and died in 680. Deifa, Diera and Dyorum were that part of Yorkshire now known as Durham, a corruption of Deorham (Latin Dyorum). She was probably a descendant of the Lord of Northumberland and Deira who owned the hamlet of Hildae Ethelred, a very ancient



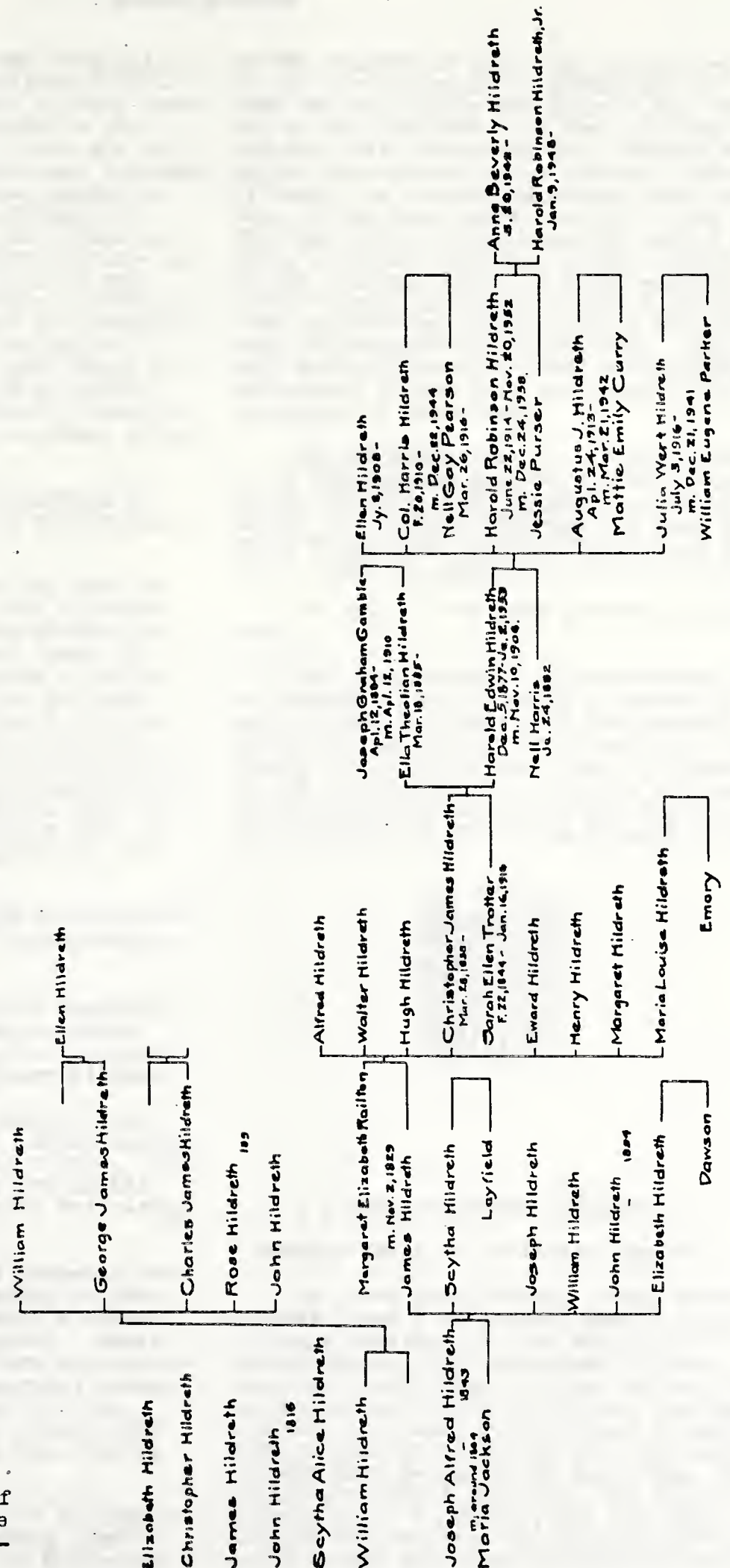


enclosure older than Aldborough Castle, which, washed away by the sea is only remembered by the record of the heavy tax it paid to the church at Durham. Aldborough is identical in meaning with Eldreyd or later Hildstrom. At the time of the Saxon invasion under Athelstan the Danes, Welsh, Picts and Scots united to repel him. In the Saxon Chronicle. The victory of Athelstan at Bamborough did not include the district west of the Severn. The eldest tribe of the Kymery held their domain and cherished undying hatred for the Saxons. Devon and Cornwall remained purely British for several centuries. The British Picts, the Strathclyde Britons and the Scots of Ireland, united and became Scotland, but the Highlands of Albya were still British until 1745. The battle took place about 730 A.D. The Norwegians sailed away defeated for Dublin and Ireland's shore. Then was dispersed the little band of Scots, urged to the briny deep by unrelenting fate. Constantine too returned to the North the valient chief of the west Saxons and Mercians under Athelstan and his brother Edmund.

"Date 934. Translation by Rev. J. Ingram. 1823. The hoary Hildrinc cared not to boast among his kindred. Here was his remnant of relations and friends slain with the sword in that crowded fight. His son too, he left on the field of battle, mangled with wounds, young at the fight. The fair-haired youth had no reason to boast of the slaughtering strife."

"Thus from the Abbess Hilda and the warrior chief Hindrinc, it seems that the origin of the name Hildyryth is either Danish or British, with all the probability that it is a written corruption of the Kymric Eldrydd, an old place. The "chief of the council" was the oldest or most experienced in the village or ydd, the Eldryd or as the colloquial form Eldred. In this form the name is scattered throughout England.

"Like many English names, the spelling and even the sound of Eldred vary with the locality, The E becomes A, the written I is pronounced E, and the suffix takes







## FAMILY HISTORY

various forms. In this way the word Hild, referring to old has been utilized in innumerable forms, inconceivable if they were not recorded, so that the origin is plain to be seen. Principal among these are Hildston, Hilton, Haldane, Hildyard and Hildreth. The Scots dropped the aspirate, making Aldred of Hildred and changing Hilton to Haldane. The land now known as Durham was Latinized into Hildae and later Hildaire and by the Normans Childrae. This land gave the rank of gentleman. Hildston or Hildon was the seat of a very ancient and noteworthy family. The land was a low valley, a fact which the meaning "old land" fully explains. This is the family of Hildrinc, later called the "Hoary Hiltons". They had the rank of barons and lived in great splendor.

"The form Hildyarth, or Hildyard or Hildred or Hildreth, were used interchangeably as late as 1600.

"Uchild, or Childvert is the name of land owned by Ulf. Hildigils was a prince of Mercia. At the time of the Norman Survey Eldred the priest held the lands of Spenholdt or Spenhill in Eldsdon or Hillsdon and Hillsdon Hundred. This was near Eldsfort or Hundred in Wanting, which was in Norman language, Childfort or Childrey, now spelled Celrea, but pronounced Childrey. The origin of this name for the hundred or manor, is lost in obscurity as is that of the famous Hilton, but it becomes less obscure if we admit the meaning of old for Hild instead of battle.

"The records of the Saxon monks accentuated the difference in the three derivatives.

"Haldane became permanently Scottish, and a Haldane of Edinburgh was recently declared the lineal descendant and permitted to bear the arms of the Hoary Hiltons.

"When Sir Christopher Hildyard died about 1600, upon his tomb was carved among others, the arms of Eldred the Priest, three cups on a shield described by Ord in his History of Holderness as unknown but easily identified elsewhere.

"Until 1482 the name had probably not been written with the H, although so pronounced. Then it was first made a common matter of record, and as Hildreth a small local family became known. They were probably the younger and less important branch of the Hildyards or Hildyarths all pronounced indifferently with or without the aspirate, and with the suffix Ydd, eth or yarth."

In the month of November at the Feast of St. Martin A.D. 1482 a certain John Hildreth (Johannes Hyldryth) of Hallycelyt

in the country of Ebor came in his own person to the Cathedral at Durham and at that time he pled asylum for himself for this and on this account. On the last day of October just preceeding in a certain wood called Clarksdale in the aforesaid County of Ebor, his companions having been smitten, in the same place; he had struck on the head with a stick commonly called a club, a certain William Hobuman inflicting on him a mortal wound of which wound he died. Thence instantly in the shortest time possible he pled asylum in the presence of faithful witnesses, viz: Alexander Ball Notary, Thomas Maybame of Dunclue, Goldsmith, Thomas Boz, Shoemaker, John Stevyson of Gayesforth.

In the chronicles of Beverly, published by the Surteen Society of Yorkshire, England, there is this further notice of Johannes (H) Ildreth (Witness) in case of Thos. Wylson was present from Dunelm Diocese. July 14, MDXVI (1516 Beverlacuse.)

In 1536 he was paid for work at Durham.

The John Stevyson of Gairsforth (later Gainsford) was probably a comrad of Johan Hildreth and they were merrymaking together at the Feast of St. Martin. A large family of Hyldreths are formed at Gainsford in the year 1673. Two of these emigrated to America and founded the New England family to which the Historian Richard belonged.



## A LITTLE ABOUT THE HILDRETHS

by Ella Theolian (Hildreth) Gamble

My great grandfather, Joseph Alfred Hildreth, was a well-to-do manufacturer (perhaps wealthy), in the vicinity of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England. He asked his son, James, my grandfather, what profession he wished to follow, (my father told me) and James replied that he would like to publish books, as he loved books and the more he had to do with them, the better pleased he would be. So James learned to be a printer, and was later the head of the printing and publishing business, which became the firm of Hildreth and Cham-





## THE HILDRETH FAMILY

bers - of which my father's brother Walter followed as head.

Grandfather Hildreth was a nice and kindly man with a large family - for instance, at table he would say, according to my father; "Who ever will eat the most Roast Beef shall have the most Plum Pudding!" where upon the children fell to with a will upon the Roast Beef - and had not too much appetite left for the rich plum pudding. My father brought the recipe for his mother's plum pudding with him when he came to America - and it is the same that I have used every Christmas for more than thirty years and that my daughter uses now. It wouldn't really seem like Christmas Day, without seeing it entering the dining room with "the blue flames curling around it."

Grandfather Hildreth taught his children to dress themselves, by putting a row of oranges (from Spain, most likely) upon the mantelpiece. Each child who dressed himself received an orange each morning. After a time each child could dress himself nicely - and then there were no more oranges.

When my father was a little boy, he was passing through the hall way of his house, and a serving maid beckoned him to come to the parlour door which was slightly open. His parents were evidently discussing the family, for my father peeped in the door and heard them say "And a finer boy than Christopher never lived!"

My father's mother was Margaret Elizabeth Railton, one of three Railton sisters. Margaret married James Hildreth - another married Christopher Darby, and a third married James Dent. The Darbys were physicians. James Dent established the "Temple Press" in London, which his sons have carried on. It was, or is their aim to put a library called Every Man's Library of a thousand volumes before the public each at a moderate price. I have their Temple Bible which comes in 4 volumes. Also Religio Medici - and Boswell's Life of Johnson. At one time they were putting out a deluxe memorial edition of Joseph Conrad's works. Mrs. Conrad wished to have a certain etching of Conrad for the frontispiece. This etching was made by Walter Tittler, a friend of ours (He also did among other works the portraits and etchings of the makers of the Versailles Peace Treaty, after World War I.) My father in writing to his cousin James Dent had mentioned Walter's visit to our house in Des Moines - (Ah, Gala Days!) - The Dents tried to locate Walter Tittle to get his permission to use the etching - but they did not know where he was - So Cousin Dent wrote to my father, who wrote to me - my husband wired a friend of his and Walter's, in New York, who called Walter in Italy - who finally got in

touch with the Dents - and the requested etching became the desired frontispiece in their edition of Joseph Conrad's works.

Of my grandmother, Margaret Hildreth, my father said "She was the kindest woman I ever knew."

My father and mother lived in St. Louis until after the death of their children "Pearl and Jim" in the scarlet fever epidemic which swept St. Louis in the '70's. They then decided to go west. They went to Denver in covered wagons and from there to Leadville, Colorado, during the silver boom



THE PIONEER

where, my father said they had more good times and drank more champagne than ever before or since. They had a private theatrical club, and put on such plays as "Box and Cox" and "Betsy Baker, or too loving by half" - (Ellen Hildreth I think has their original copies). Father taking some of the leading roles and sometimes my mother did. Father proved to be a fine actor - but apparently my mother stole the show. My mother said they crossed the rocky mountains 7 times before there were any railroads. At one time some man threatened to shoot my father on sight - because my father had exposed his scurrilous conduct in his newspaper. So unbeknownst to my mother my father went around for six weeks with a loaded revolver in his pocket. One day, as he turned a corner he came face to face with this man. Father reached for his gun - but the man politely said "Good morning, Mr. Hildreth" - and went on, much to father's relief.

I was born on a raisen ranch at Orange, California. My father was then editor of the San Diego Republican. My mother was weary of the Western life, which must have had its disadvantages, and wanted to go South, where life was easier for women. So my father sold out his holdings in California and came to Alabama, where he found a newspaper was desired in New Decatur. So he began to publish "The New Decatur Advertiser" which ran weekly, for many years. I think it is mentioned in the History and Bibliography of Alabama Newspapers in the 19th Century, by Robla Ellison Coleman. Tho' he did not write any books, he was both a poet and a philosopher. My father was beloved and honored. I never heard him raise his voice in anger - much less his





## FAMILY HISTORY

hand, although no doubt at times he had great provocation. One lady said her idea of Heaven was to be a little girl and live next door to Mr. Hildreth.



Ella Theolian Hildreth

Recently I received a delightful letter from a young cousin in Wolverhampton, England, a Mrs. Kenneth Craddock, daughter of my father's niece. She had named one of her sons Christopher John, for my father and her father. She writes: "Although I never saw Uncle Christopher I always felt I knew him, because Grannie and Mother loved him and they told me all about him. Grannie used to tell me about him, when he was a boy at home at St. James Square in Wolverhampton and I have walked all around that square, and although I do not know the number of the house, I have looked at them all, and imagined the Hildreth family living in one of them. It is a great pity, but that part of Wolverhampton is practically a ruin now, but you can see that they are genuine Georgian houses, and have been beautiful years ago."

There is much more that I could write of my family and its background, but I think the following poems will suffice.

---- o o o ----

THE ROCK IN THE ATLANTIC  
by James Hildreth, 1854  
To his son Christopher.

In the sleepless Atlantic, remote and alone,  
Is a rock which the wild waves unceasingly  
beat,  
Its echoing bulwarks with sea drift are  
strewn  
And dark are the waters that roll at its  
feet.  
Let the shrill winds of ocean go forth as  
they may,  
It wars with the surges and knows not of  
rest,  
Its pinnacles drip with the fast falling  
spray

And billows are breaking in foam on its  
breast.

But though breakers and whirlwinds around  
it may sweep,  
That hermit of ocean lives conquering on;  
And the mariner sees it, still fronting  
the deep  
As it flung back the surf, in the days that  
are gone.  
All worn, but unshaken, that desolate rock,  
Fast rooted where islands and earth quakes  
are born.  
Looks fearlessly down on the breakers rude  
shock,  
And laughs the vain force of the tempest  
to scorn.

Oh thou, who reverest a master above!  
And sightest for glories, immortal and high;  
Be strong in believing, and steadfast in  
love,  
When passion is loud and the tempter is nigh:  
When infidels bid thee be false to thy Lord,  
When they laugh at the faith that enobles  
-and saves,  
When they scoff at His people and rail at  
His word  
Be thou to their witness, that rock in the  
waves.

Aye! Stand like that sea cliff; nor ask thou  
to shun  
The work of obedience, the cares, or the  
cost.  
There are treasures of infinite price to be  
won;  
There are treasures of infinite price to be  
lost.  
With the wiles of the tempter, his vengeance  
or mirth,  
Strive thou, as the bold and the faithful  
have striven.  
And the sorrows and toils of thy warfare on  
earth  
Shall be paid, in the peace and the rapture  
of Heaven.

by James Hildreth Oct. 22, 1854

My grandfather, on the occasion of my father's departure from England for America, age seventeen, - with his older brother Hugh. Copied from the original in the scrap book my father brought with him from England at that time.

by Theolian Hildreth Gamble

A letter from the reverend Mr. Davis,  
Theo Hill's father, to  
The New Decatur Advertiser, Oct. 10, 1918.

Editor Albany (New Decatur) Advertiser:

The Decatur Daily keeps me pretty well informed as to passing local events, but I have always enjoyed the Albany (New D.) Advertiser. May its talented editor never grow old.

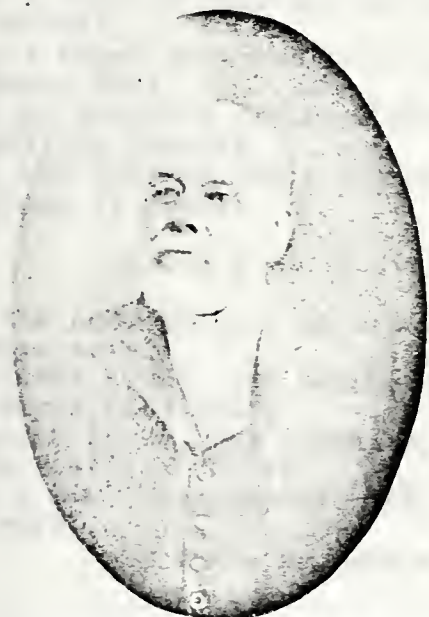




## THE HILDRETH FAMILY

"Tis true his years are full four score,  
But we would keep him twenty more.  
He's young - just see that ruddy face,  
That Courteous smile, that stamp of race,

So modest is he in his ways  
That he abhors a word of praise  
But all his friends, with wish sincere  
Do pray that he may aye be here."



Christopher James Hildreth

To my Father, Christopher James Hildreth  
by his daughter Theo Hildreth Gamble  
Circa 1924 or 5

My Father is a small old man, very round  
and fair  
With the kindest, sweetest, blue eyes that  
ever looked at you;  
With his pipe and his book and his dog be-  
side his chair  
And slippered feet upon a stool, he reads  
the midnight through.

----- o O o -----

At seven in the morning he is up and starts  
his day,  
A-whistling and splashing, and rosy as a  
child,  
He is ready for his breakfast, and to be  
upon his way,  
And to linger, or to gossip then he never  
was beguiled:

----- o O o -----

Except some Sunday mornings, with "the paper  
out", and through,  
With elbows propped and fingers clasped  
he'd give us many a one  
"Horatius", "Bally Shannon" - "Ralph the  
Rover" "Marmion" too.  
Till, late for church we scattered getting  
ready on the run.  
(And that one where I always cried, - the  
one about the nun.)

----- o O o -----  
I mind the day the ten pound box of lemon  
drops appeared  
Upon the table in his room, so shaded and  
still.  
The children for six blocks around the good  
news had heard,  
And meandered in and out his door, and  
helped themselves at will.

----- o O o -----

I mind me too, the circuses where he was  
want to go,  
Attended by four little girls rosy, fresh  
and bright,  
Elise and Maud, and Georgie, and myself in  
a row,  
Feeding all the elephants, and laughing  
with delight.  
Ah! That was in the long ago, before his  
hair was white!

----- o O o -----

I fancy, when he goes to Heaven (St Chris-  
topher will be there)  
He will not sing with the mighty hosts, or  
raise his voice in tune;  
But he'll find a nice old Steinway, near  
Mother in her chair,  
And be playing with his poignant touch,  
some lovely sweet old tune,  
('Tis Midnight Hour", "Lord Lovell" - or  
"The Brave Deserve the Fair")

----- o O o -----

And Mother, sitting silent, with Heaven in  
her eyes,  
Will see the happy children, behind him in  
the skies,  
Row after row, who loved him, smile, as  
their sweet voices rise,  
Singing his song of songs for him, to the  
Lord of Paradise.  
And with their arms around him will be  
little Pearl and Jim.  
The happiest of all the souls, who sing his  
songs for him.

My Mother's Scrap Book. - The Anchor.

----- o O o -----

My Mother made a scrap book once, full of  
lovely poems,  
She was very frail, and old, - she was very  
sweet.  
I, a youthful mother then, sat with her and  
watched her.  
Summer sunshine out of doors, baby at our  
feet.

----- o O o -----

Now when life rolls over me, like a whelm-  
ing ocean,





## FAMILY HISTORY

When nor heart nor soul are brave, neither  
courage meet,  
I take my grief to her small book, open  
wide its pages,  
Find adventure, high emprise, consolation  
sweet.

----- o O o -----

Then I read of this and that, as my fancy  
chooses,  
Find a verse that comforts me, guides my  
weary feet,  
Feel my Mother's presence near; see her  
smiling glances,  
Feel the joy she makes for me, - feel that  
sleep is sweet.

----- o O o -----

Put the book beneath my head, slumber set-  
tles softly.  
Loveliest dreams and happiest, still my  
hearts wild beat,  
Mother's scrap book charms my sleep, quells  
my restless sorrow  
Just a small and shabby book, magical and  
sweet.

By Theo. H. Gamble



Harold Edwin Hildreth

MARIA JACKSON was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Newby (Sparks) Jackson who were married May 4, 1776. Born-(Ard) (et) Castle. Around 1804 she was married to Joseph Alfred Hildreth.



## THE JONES FAMILY

Col. Cadwallader Jones, in his "A Genealogical History" p.1 says "The name Jones is Welsh, and is derived from John. The Welsh had no surnames until compelled by Parliament. Then they took their father's name for their surname. Thus Robert ap John, or Robert son of John, became Robert John or Johns, and by inserting e for euphony, became Johnes or Jones." And on p. 4 he said

"let me recall the memory of our Welsh ancestors. It has been said of them that they can look upon the Saxons and Danes and Normans as recent intruders. They are the ancient Britons who escaped the Roman and Saxon conquests, and maintained their freedom, their customs and language until the latter part of the 13th century, when after a most frantic and desperate struggle, they surrendered to Edward I. The Welsh bards, one of whom was Cadwallan, kept alive the spirit of freedom and independence by rehearsing in song the heroic achievements of their fathers. Their influence was so great that the King ordered these minstrels to be massacred wherever found. I hope that those who inherit the blood of these ancient Britons may also inherit their spirit of independence, their love of liberty and their heroism to maintain it."

"The history of the Jones family has been traced back to Ednowain - Bendew, the chief of the Thirteen Noble Tribes of North Wales and Powys, who died in 1079." Owen "Alabama History and Biography" Vol. 3 p. 939.

One of the early founders of the family was named Lewis. In "John Paul Jones and his Ancestry" by William R. Jones and Joseph G. Branch, p. 91 they say

"Lewis is Norman French. He had among other sons, Cadwallader, John and Robert. The Virginia line of Jones' came through John, the son of Lewis, and the Pennsylvania Jones' came through Robert's grandson John, a great grandson of Lewis; as heretofore mentioned Roger Jones, who founded a great family in Virginia, was a descendant of Lewis. So was Peter, and nearly all the other Virginia and Pennsylvania Joneses. And the Jones were only a few of the descendents of Lewis.

"Robin Jones, founder of a noted Virginia and North Carolina family, had Lewis for an ancestor. It was at the North Carolina home of one of Robin's descendents, Wylie Jones, brother to General Allan Jones, that John Paul was assured that he was the lawful owner of the Jones plantation on the Rappahannock, in Virginia; on receipt of





## THE JONES FAMILY

this assurance it was that John Paul said, "I am now John Paul Jones". This at least is the tradition of the Illinois Jones family. Wylie Jones' wife had nothing to do with it. Wylie was yet single. Married 1776."

From another source I have the following note: "Thomas ap Hugh, of Wales, had two sons, Cadwallader ap Thomas, and John ap Thomas. The first had a son named John, who called himself John Cadwallader; John ap Thomas named his son Robert; he called himself Robert Johns, which became Robert Jones. The descendents of these brothers have borne their different names ever since, I am informed by Dr. Charles E. Cadwallader Jones who was first cousin to my emigrating ancestor Gen. John Cadwallader, the latter coming to Pennsylvania in 1698."

In "Jones Genealogy, A Genealogical History" by Col. Cadwallader Jones p.1 he says "There were in Virginia at an early period of the settlement of that colony, two Jones families, both of Welsh extraction and connected in the old country - one known as the Robert Jones and the other as the Peter or Cadwallader Jones family. These after a long residence in Virginia, were united by the intermarriage of Maj. Allen Jones Green and Lucy Pride Jones, daughter of Maj. Cadwallader Jones, the 23d October 1804, and further by the marriage of Frederick L. J. Pride, son of Maj. C. Jones, with Amarylis Sitgraves, granddaughter of Gen. Allen Jones, the 27th June, 1811, and further still by the marriage of Col. Cadwallader Jones to Rebecca E. Long, granddaughter of Gen. Allen Jones." And on page 2 of the same book "About the middle of the 17th century, Robert Jones of Wales came to Virginia as boatswain on a British man-of-war. There were several children the fruits of this marriage, among them Robert Jones, second of the name. He was a planter in Surry County, and was the father of Robert, called Robin Jones, third of the name, and of John and Nathaniel Jones, and others not remembered."

From Tyler's "Men of Mark in Virginia" v. 5 p. 227 "Captain Roger Jones came to Virginia with Lord Culpepper and was employed by him as captain of a sloop of war in the waters of Virginia for the suppression of piracy and all unlawful trading. He married Dorothy Walker, daughter of John Walker, of Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire."

The founder of our Jones family in Pennsylvania is supposed to have been of English or Welsh-English descent, a Quaker who fled England at the time of the persecution of the non-conformists. There is a tradition of an estate in England that he abandoned. There is also a tradition that his name was Joseph.

On page 111 of "Merion in the Welsh Tract" by Thomas Allen Glenn reference is made to "Joseph Jones, born April 12, 1697, of whom nothing has been ascertained". It is possible that this was the founder of our family in Pennsylvania.

In 1947 Harry W. Lenig wrote: Alvin Jones, in a published biography, stated that Joseph Jones - Scotch-Irish - came to America, and settled in Chester County, Pa. In 1735 he came to Cumberland County (now Perry) and settled in Juniata Township.

The late Mrs. Frank M. Milligan (Jessie Jones) had the original document by which William Penn granted land to a Jones ancestor. This document was stolen from her attic.

The traditions given above would call for a family tree something like the one on page 64.

ABRAM L. JONES, son of Benjamin Jones and Sarah (Lukens) Jones, had a daughter. His grandfather John Jones was one of the pioneer settlers, having located on the north bank of the Big Buffalo Creek, at what is now called Millford, before the Revolutionary War.

ALICE LIZETTE JONES, daughter of John Penn and Elizabeth Tayler (Donaldson) Jones, was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa. July 8, 1844 and died Feb. 20, 1849 of typhoid pneumonia. She was a twin with Annette Eliza Jones. Her eyes were blue; hair light brown; skin fair. She was right handed. She had good sight, hearing and bodily energy. Her speech was normal and her general mental ability good.

ALVIN JONES, son of John and Esther "Hettie" Rebecca (Meredith) Jones, died in 1913. He married Mary Sheats. They had three boys and six girls.

ANNETTE ELIZA JONES, daughter of John Penn and Elizabeth Tayler (Donaldson) Jones, was born July 8, 1844 and died Feb. 15, 1849 of typhoid pneumonia. She and Alice Lizette were twins and had similar characteristics.

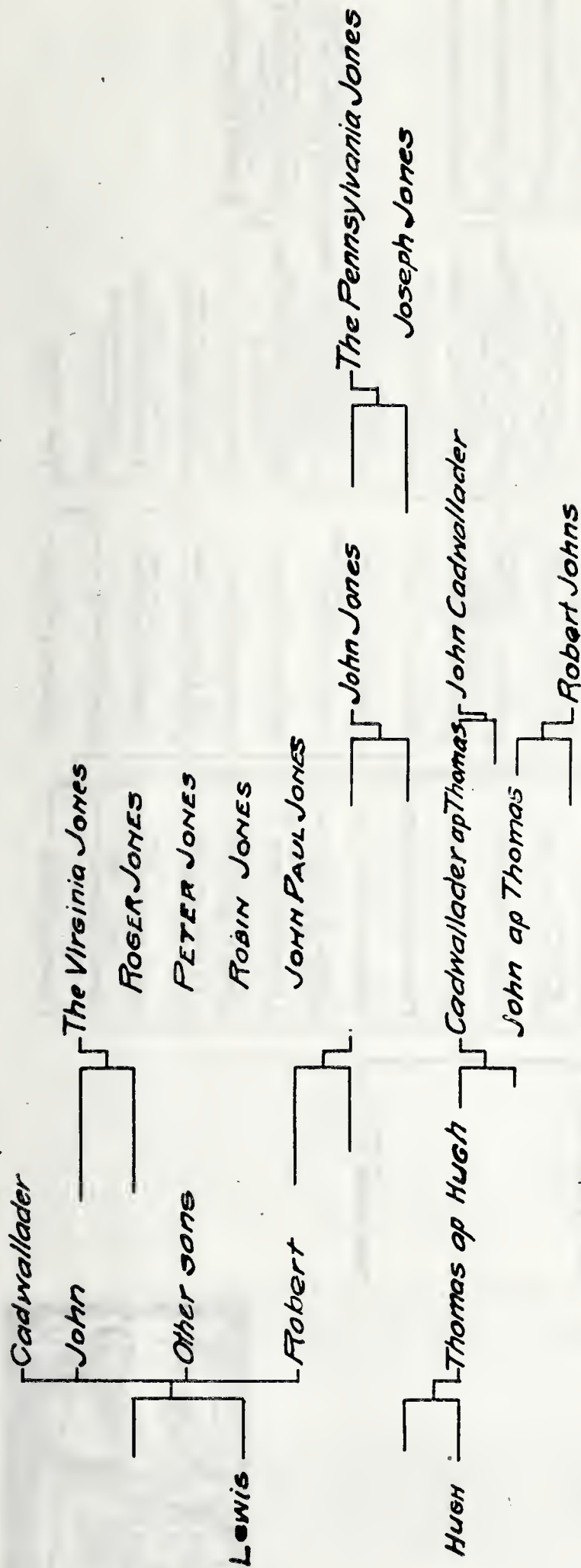
ANNIE JONES, daughter of D. Meredith and Ella (Ganett) Jones, married Albert Spotts.

BENJAMIN JONES, son of John and Ann (Baskin) Jones, married Sara Lukens of Thompsonstown. They had a son, Abram L. Jones. Benjamin was a farmer and saddler. He went to northern New York to live. "I recently uncovered a reference to a property, a mile or two westward from the ruins of old Middle Ridge Church, which had been owned by Benjamin Jones (designated as a saddler). In a transfer of the property, to Benjamin Meredith, on Feb. 3, 1818, I find the





FAMILY HISTORY



signature of his wife, Sarah (her maiden name is recorded as Lukens, a name which may have been found, then as now, at Baskinsville (now Duncannon)." Lenig Sept. 17, 1946.

BENJAMIN JONES, son of Joseph and Ellinor (Marshall) Jones.

CARRIE JONES, daughter of D. Meredith and Ella (Ganett) Jones, did not marry.

CASADANA JONES, daughter of Joseph and Ellinor (Marshall) Jones, died in childhood.

CHARLES ALVIN JONES, son of Alvin and Mary (Sheats) Jones, married Elizabeth Arrott. "Charles was a judge on the 3rd District Circuit Court, which sits only in Philadelphia." Mar. 1941 letter from Ruth (Jones) Hutchinson. In 1954 he was a judge on the Pennsylvania supreme court.

DAVID MEREDITH JONES, son of John and Esther Rebecca (Meredith) Jones, was born Oct. 23, 1840 and died Aug. 25, 1885. He married Ella Ganett. They had five children.

The children of David Meredith Jones and Ella (Ganett) Jones were: Carrie, who remained single, Gertrude, who remained single, Hettie, who married Joel Grubbs, Paul, and Annie, who married Albert Spotts.

David Meredith Jones was a member of Company A, 20th Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, also a member of the U.S. Signal Corps in the Civil War.

Meredith and Alvin Jones were in business together in Newport.

ELLA JONES, (usually called Ellie) daughter of John Penn and Elizabeth Tayler (Donaldson) Jones, was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa. April 21, 1859 and died May 18, 1940. On June 22, 1881 she married Oliver Cromwell Morse. They had four sons and three daughters. She was educated in the public schools of Washington, D.C. through the grammar school and attended Miss Osborne's seminary and Mrs. Susie Pollocks Normal Kindergarten. She taught in Mrs. Pollock's kindergarten in Washington one year at age 20. Her complexion was blond; eyes gray-green; hair light brown. Height 63 ins.; weight 145 lbs at 63 years of age. She had typhoid in youth. Her voice was of good quality and medium strength; she sang med. soprano. She was right handed. Her prevailing mood was cheerfulness. She was a Presbyterian.

ELEANOR MARSHALL JONES, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Jones, was born in Milford, Pa. April 9, 1811 and died March 12, 1903 of senile debility. On May 9, 1839 she married Benjamin F. Bossert. They had



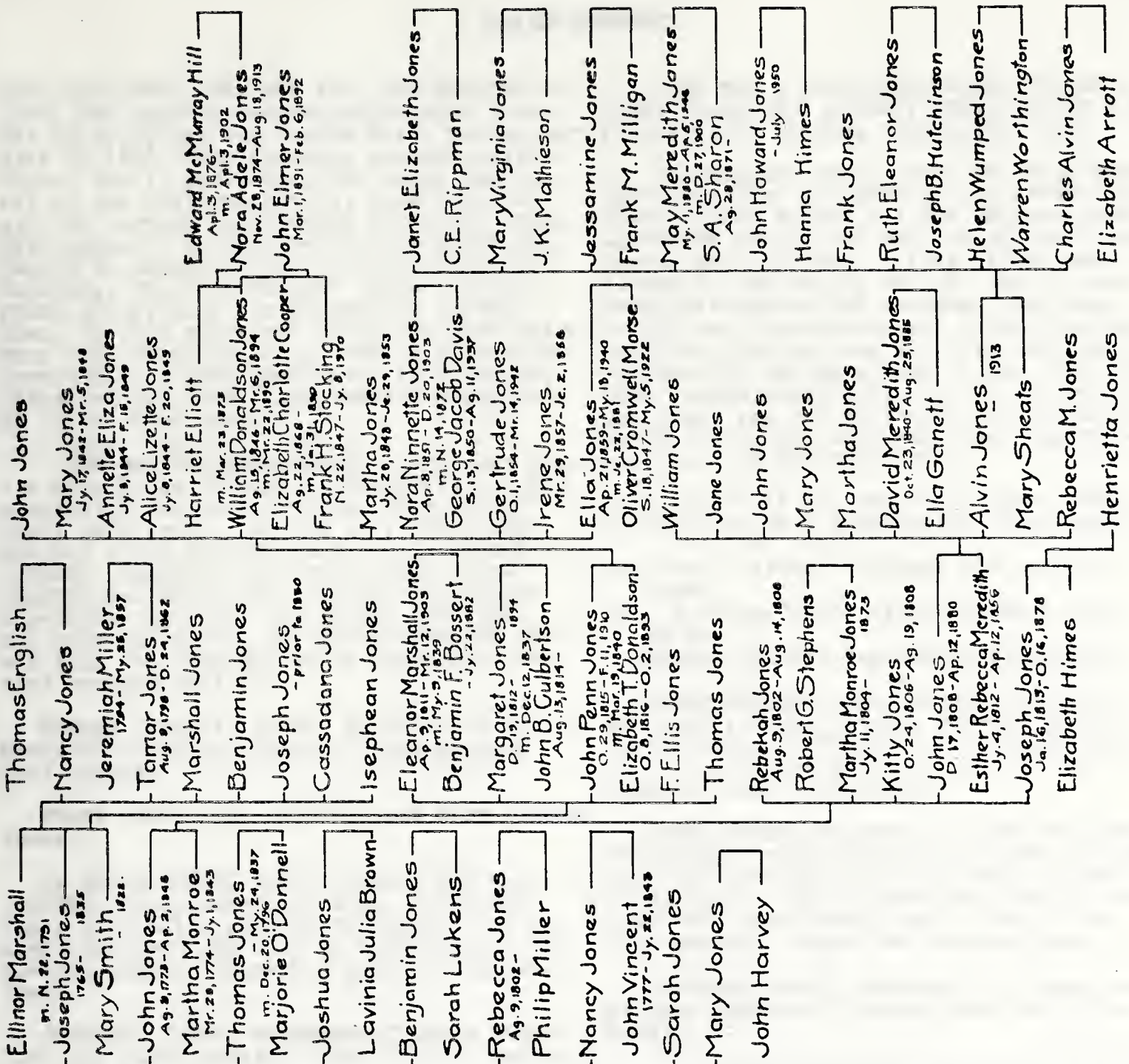




BLACKSMITH

John Jones  
- 1804

Jane Ann Baskin







## FAMILY HISTORY

four children. She was tall and slender in 1900. Her hearing seemed normal when I saw her in 1900, but she became deaf. Her mother died in 1822, when Eleanor, usually called Ellen, was 11 years old, but being the oldest of the children then at home "she had all the care of the younger children. Home life happy." In 1830 her father moved his family to Gaysport, Pa. a suburb of Hollidaysburg, Pa. She resided there for some years going, with her husband to Tipton, Iowa, in 1850 where she lived for nine years. They then moved to their farm in Fairfield Township. In 1882 they moved to Clarence, Cedar County, Iowa. Mr. Bossert died July 22 of the same year.

She had few opportunities and very little schooling. She was a Presbyterian. Her complexion was intermediate; eyes clear blue; hair brown, turning grey about 1860. She was right handed. She was quiet and reserved. Margaret (Bossert) Hecht wrote "Mother was above the average in personal appearance when she was in her 92d year, her hair was white, her cheeks red and she was tall and straight as an arrow and carried herself well."

ESTHER "Hettie" JONES, daughter of David Meredith and Ella (Ganett) Jones married Joel Grubbs.

FRANK JONES, son of Alvin and Mary (Sheats) Jones.

F. ELLIS JONES, son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Jones, married a Roop. (Gertrude Jones said Ellis grew up to manhood but was never married) He died of tuberculosis at Eleanor (Jones) Bossert's home at Clarence, Iowa.

GERTRUDE JONES, daughter of David Meredith and Ella (Ganett) Jones did not marry.

GERTRUDE JONES, daughter of John Penn and Elizabeth Tayler (Donaldson) Jones, was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa. on October 1, 1854 and died in Tuscaloosa, Ala. on March 14, 1942. She was buried in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D.C. She never married. She was 60 ins. tall and weighed 105 lbs. Her eyes were light brown; hair light brown; skin fair.

During childhood she had tuberculosis of the joints which made her quite lame. After this disease was arrested she became the healthiest and strongest member of her family.

She attended public schools of Washington, D.C. where she won a gold medal for proficiency in German, Miss Osborne's seminary and Mrs. Susie Pollock's Normal Kindergarten.

She was a Presbyterian and for many years taught the primary class at the North Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C.

During her later years she kept house for her mother and father, and after the death of her father all the heirs signed an agreement giving her the use of the estate during her lifetime. After "1320" was closed to the family in 1931 she visited among her nieces and nephews. She was bright and interesting and always welcome. But from time to time she discussed various schemes for having a home of her own, but none seemed practical. We did not realize how great was her desire to be independent, until her death, when the following verse was found in her note book:

Fain, could it be, would I a home obtain,  
And warm me by a hearth-side of my own.

But lone I stray - no home its comfort shows

Oh! luckless one! still doomed a guest to be.

Walther von der Vogelwerde (1165-1230)

HELEN WUMPED JONES, daughter of Alvin and Mary (Sheats) Jones, married Warren Worthington, (1877-Sept. 19, 1954). They had a son Warren Worthington, Jr. and a daughter Jane Worthington.

IRENE JONES, daughter of John Penn and Elizabeth Tayler (Donaldson) Jones was born Mar. 29, 1857 in Hollidaysburg, Pa. and died June 2, 1858 of whooping cough. Her eyes were dark brown; hair, dark brown; skin medium. Sight and hearing good.

ISEPHEAN JONES, daughter of Joseph and Ellinor (Marshall) Jones, died in childhood.

JANET ELIZABETH JONES, daughter of Alvin and Mary (Sheats) Jones, married C. E. Rippman.

The children of Janet Elizabeth Jones and C. E. Rippman were Julia Rippman, who married Arthur Mathna, whose daughter was Christine Mathna; Janet Rippman, who married George Schwartz, and Christine Rippman, who married George Hohenshilt. The latter's children were David Hohenshilt and Jean Hohenshilt.

JANE JONES, daughter of John and Esther "Hettie" Rebecca (Meredith) Jones, was born 1836 and died Aug. 29, 1836.

JESSAMINE JONES, daughter of Alvin and Mary (Sheats) Jones, married Frank M. Milligan.

JOHN JONES went to Chester County, Pa. about 1735 and later moved to Cumberland County, which is Juniata Township, Perry





## THE JONES FAMILY

County. "The first John Jones land in Cumberland County came to him from a purchase dated Sept. 1st, 1774 at which time John Jones was a resident of West Nantmeal township, Chester County." Lenore E. Fowler.

Earliest land grants to John Jones of Cumberland County: Book F page 222 dated Sept. 1st 1774 recorded Aug. 20, 1782. Land in Rye township, (now Perry County since 1820) James Mitchell of Rye township, Cumberland County, Province of Pennsylvania yeoman and Esther his wife of the one part and John Jones, yeoman blacksmith of West Nantmeal township, Chester County, Province of Pennsylvania other part. Sells 119 acres and 108 perches for 100 pounds, with all buildings, improvements, etc.

In deed dated June 21st, 1800 recorded May 2d, 1803, Book 1, page 314 John Jones blacksmith and Agnes his wife of Juniata township the one part and Joseph Jones, tanner of the other part. John Jones says in the instrument that he purchased this land Sept. 1st, 1774 from William Parkinson, 181 pounds, 110 acres and 51 perches.

Gertrude Jones wrote June 1941 "The farm owned by John Jones I am sure was the one on which Grandpa's father (Joseph Jones) lived. He had probably inherited part of the original farm lying along Buffalo Creek and not far from the Juniata."

"John Jones was one of the pioneer settlers, having located on the north bank of the Big Buffalo Creek, at what is now called Milford, before the Revolutionary War. At this point he built a mill and a sawmill which was for a long time operated by his son Joseph Jones. The old gentleman's original farm consisted of about one square mile of land extending up and down the creek and from the base of the middle ridge northward to near the Juniata River". From an undated newspaper clipping re. the death of Abram L. Jones.

John Jones married Jane Agnes Baskin. Their children were Joseph, John, Thomas, Joshua, Benjamin, Rebecca, Nancy, Sarah and Mary.

The will of John Jones, which follows, shows that he expected to leave property valued at over 1500 pounds. It is recorded in the court house in Carlisle, Pa.

Will of John Jones, Cumberland County, Penna. Book G page 171 Juniata township (since 1820 a part of Perry Co.)

In the name of God Amen. I John Jones, Blacksmith, of the township of Juniata and county of Cumberland, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania, being aged and infirm of body, but of sound mind and memory, as usual but considering the uncertainty of this life,

do hereby in the manner following dispose of all my worldly effects which I leave behind me in this world, in the following manner to wit - and first of all I recommend my immortal soul to God who gave it, and my body to the parent earth, to be buried at the discretion of my Executors, in a Christian and decent manner.

Item second - My will is that my funeral expenses and all my just and lawful debts, be paid as soon as may be, by my Executors. Item third - my will is that as soon after my decease as may be, all my property, real and personal be sold for cash by my Executors, who are hereby empowered to convey the same when sold, and the neat (net) proceeds thereof is to be divided in the following manner to wit - and first my will is that my beloved wife Ann shall have and receive one third part of all the neat proceeds of my personal property to will and do with as she may think proper and also the interest of one third of what the real property may sell for, during her natural life. Which said one third part of the purchase money for my real property to remain in the hands of the purchaser during her natural life, he paying her lawful interest for the same, and giving sufficient security for the payment of the principal to my Executors at her decease.

Item second - My will is that in two years after my decease, my Executors do pay the following legacies to wit - that is to say as my sons Joseph and John Jones, have had property already, they do pay them each the sum only of \$300 currency.

Item, and at the same time of two years they also pay my two sons Thomas and Benjamin Jones the sum of twenty five pounds each, and at the same time of two years they also pay to my son Joshua Jones the sum of 300 pounds currency - and at the same time of two years, they also do pay my daughters Nancy Vincent and Mary Harvey, Rebecca Jones and Sarah Jones, the sum of twenty five pounds each currency. And as my two daughters Nancy Vincent and Mary Harvey have each had a bed, bedding and other property, to the amount of twenty pounds, my will is that my two other daughters, Viz Rebecca Jones and Sarah Jones, shall have at appraisement of my personal property, a bed, bedding, and other property to the amount of twenty pounds. And if my property will not after paying all my just debts and expenses, will not be sufficient to pay the above sums, then my will is that they be proportionately paid to them as above. And should there be any residue or remainder left after paying the above legacies in full, my will is that all the residue and remainder together with the one third part above mentioned to be left in the hands of the purchasers, to be paid to and between my son Joshua Jones,





## FAMILY HISTORY

and my daughters Nancy Vincent, Mary Harvey, Rebecca Jones and Sarah Jones.

And lastly I do hereby nominate and appoint William Bull of Juniata township, and Isaac Craven of Greenwood township of Cumberland County, to be the Executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other wills by me heretofore made, and confirming this to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 18th day of July A.D. one thousand eight hundred and six (1806). Signed sealed published and proclaimed and delivered to be his last will and testament in presence of us who in his presence and at his request, have signed our names as witnesses in the presence of each other, the date above written.

Signed John Jones

Blacksmith.

Alexander Ganet  
Robert Ganet

John Jones Revolutionary record and the following quotations are from letters dated Dec. 1, 1932 and Sept. 23, 1933 to Gertrude Jones from Lenore E. Fowler (Mrs. Guiles Fowler), Genealogical and Historical Research, 166 W. Pomfret St., Carlisle, Pa.

John Jones "was indeed an English Quaker and the fact that he came to Cumberland from West Nantmeal township Chester County, makes him a Quaker of the Quakers."

"However that did not in the least cause him to be less a patriot when he settled in the wilds of what was then Cumberland and his Revolutionary service is a continuous one. There were many John Jones who served but knowing my subdivisions as I do this is the one which belongs to your John Jones, I feel as certain as time and distance from the event can say.

"The Quakers in Cumberland were Quakers at first but later mostly merged with other churches. The Baskins were staunch Presbyterians. Your Jones ancestors could not have shown active Tory sympathies then and live in our valley. Tories all moved from here to Canada or were burned in effigy here before they left. History has left a pretty accurate account."

#### Revolutionary service of John Jones

That taken from the part of the county in which John Jones of Juniata lived and the adjacent section.

Battalions called out by an order from Council for ye 5th & 6th classes dated at Lancaster January 1778.

First Battalion Fifth Class; John Jones, Private. Penna. Archives, Fifth Series, Volume 6 page 30.

Muster Rolls of Cumberland County Militia, 1778 Capt. Patrick Jack's Company. 1st Battalion First company called January 5th, 1778. John Jones, Private fifth class. Penna Archives, Fifth Series, Volume 6 page 32.

Captain Patrick Jack's Company, August 28th, 1780. John Jones, Private Fifth class. Penna Archives, Fifth Series, Volume 6 page 95.

Muster Roll of Capt. Patrick Jack's company at Newtown. John Jones, Private. Penna Archives, Volume 6 page 145.

JOHN JONES, second son of John and Ann (Baskin) Jones, was born Aug. 8, 1773 and died April 2, 1848. He was a farmer. He married Martha Monroe, daughter of George and Nancy Ann (Worley) Monroe. Their children were Rebekah (1802-1808), Martha (1804-1823), Joseph (1813-1878), John (1808-1880), and Kitty (1806-1808).

JOHN JONES, son of John and Martha (Monroe) Jones, was born Dec. 17, 1808 and died April 12, 1880, age 71 years, 3 mos. and 26 days. He married Esther "Hettie" Rebecca Meredith. Their children were: William Jones (1856-April 29, 1856); Jane Jones (1836-Aug. 29, 1836); John Jones (1838-March 10, 1865); Mary Jones, married Amos Fleisher (She died in 1828.); Martha Jones, married George Simpson; David Meredith Jones (Oct. 23, 1840-Aug. 25, 1885), married Ella Ganett; Alvin Jones, died 1913, married Mary Sheats; Rebecca Jones, married Wm. Fosselman.

JOHN JONES, son of John and Esther "Hettie" Rebecca (Meredith) Jones, was born in 1838 and died March 10, 1865. He was in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry in the Civil War, and was killed in battle.

JOHN JONES, son of John Penn and Elizabeth Tayler (Donaldson) Jones. Born dead.

JOHN ELMER JONES, son of William Donaldson and Elizabeth Charlotte (Cooper) Jones, was born in Hot Springs, S.D., March 1, 1891 and died Feb. 6, 1892, of pneumonia.

JOHN HOWARD JONES, son of Alvin and Mary (Sheats) Jones, married Hannah Hines, died July 1951. They had three children.

JOHN PENN JONES, son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Jones, was born in Millerstown, Pa. on Oct. 29, 1815. On Mar. 19, 1840 he married Elizabeth Tayler Donaldson. Children: John (first born), Mary, Annette Eliza, Alice Lizette, William Donaldson, Martha, Nora Ninnette, Gertrude, Irene, Ella. His adult height was 69 inches and adult weight 125 pounds. His eyes were blue, hair light brown, skin fair. He was ambidextrous. His sight was good until he was 80 years





## THE JONES FAMILY

old and reasonably good thereafter. He was not color blind. His hearing was good. His general bodily energy was ordinary; his temperament intermediate. His ability in music and in drawing and coloring was poor; in mechanical skill, poor; in calculating, fair; in remembering, fair. Speech normal until middle age when it was reduced to almost a whisper by an attack of "gastric fever" (typhoid). In his diary under date of May 16, 1864 he wrote "Got sick this day. Called Dr. Lee; and two or three days after called Drs. Howard and Lincoln. Confined to bed till June 4. On the fifth walked over to Mr. Prentiss's. I was delirious nearly all the time for two weeks - excited and raving. - During my illness I was very low, and little hope was entertained of my recovery. The Drs. gave me up as likely to be dead in the morning. But the mercy of God was vouchsafed to me, and I recovered, for which I thank Him." He told me that while he was delirious the noise of carpenter's hammers on a house being built next door sounded to him like most beautiful music. He underwent an operation for hernia when he was 84 years old. He died Feb. 11, 1910, aged 94 years, 3 months and 13 days. Aunt Gert Jones wrote "Poor Grandpa was so feeble and sick but his will was so strong he could not give up. Even till the last he was conscious and perfectly natural in all his motions. The old heart failed to compensate and the lungs filled with blood." He was buried in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

Intellectually he was much above the average. He was fond of literature and of poetry and could recite much of it.

His father's family was of Quaker extraction, but he was brought up a Presbyterian. Oct. 9, 1870 entry in his diary "Ordained a Ruling Elder in the North Pres. Church this day. Rev. Mr. Fox and Elders Williamson, Ker and Smith laying on hands." He was a very lovable character, honored and respected by all.

John Penn Jones was originally named simply John Jones. He told me there were so many John Joneses around when he was young that he assumed Penn as a middle name for distinction. He sometimes wrote under the pseudonym "Marcus Aurelius".

The early years of his life were spent at the home formerly occupied by his grandfather and later by his father. It was situated on the right bank of Buffalo Creek very near the south end of the present bridge at Milport. The saw mill owned by his father was near the house, by the dam. The grist mill and tannery were on the other side of the creek, where a grist mill is now operated. Grandpa and his brothers used to paddle around the mill pond on saw logs. He told me he guessed he was not intended to be drowned.



John Penn Jones

When he was nine years old he thought he would have some fun at the expense of some older boys who were celebrating the 4th of July by firing a toy cannon at night. They took it to the steps of the tavern so they could see by the porch lights when charging it. They spilled a little pile of gun powder around the cannon. John Penn Jones crept up behind a boy with a lighted splint and stuck it between the boys legs and ignited the powder. The explosion burned John's face. He told me his mother put some oil or grease on it and later, when it healed his entire face came off in one big scab, just like a mask. There were no scars and he had a beautiful complexion until his death. He did not tell me what happened to the big boys.

His formal education was in the country school until he was fourteen. He told me that a big log sawed in two lengthwise and supported by sticks served as his desk or table and a similar smaller one as a bench.

Living was still on a primitive basis. Friction matches had not yet been invented. It was difficult to start a fire with tinder, flint and steel, especially in damp weather, so he said, when the hearth fire went out, he ran down to a neighbors and borrowed a shovel full of live coals to start a new fire.

He told me when he would wake up on a winter morning after a blizzard he would





## FAMILY HISTORY

find snow had sifted in onto his bed. He would have to go out in the yard to the pump, break the ice on the trough and get ice water to wash in.

His father lost his tannery and other property when John Penn Jones was about nine years old. Where the family lived between 1824 and 1830 I do not know. Perhaps in one of the houses at Milport.

Gertrude Jones told me that when her father was 14 he had to drive mules on the canal towpath to pull the boats because of his father's poverty. The Juniata Canal was being built at that time. It extended from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh and was begun in 1826 at Harrisburg. In November 1829 water was let into the canal between Lewis-town and Mifflin and was probably let into the section between Newport and the Susquehanna a little earlier. On Nov. 27, 1831 boats went from Huntingdon to Hollidaysburg. Hollidaysburg was the head of navigation on the eastern side of the mountain until 1834. At that point passengers and freight were portaged over the Allegheny Mountain by wagon road to a canal in the Conemaugh River Valley.

The early settlers followed Indian trails on foot or on horseback. Later the trails were cleared and widened to permit the passage of coaches and wagons. "The first wagon road across the Allegheny Mountains in what is now Blair County was known as the Frankstown road dating back prior to 1800. It ran from the Frankstown settlement to Pittsburgh. The next was the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike, which was completed in 1819 between Huntingdon and Blairsville, by a company whose stock was held by persons living along the route." "The Juniata Canal and Old Portage Railroad" by Harry A. Jacobs. Such privately built roads were called turnpike roads because at intervals along the road, where tollhouses were located, long pikes or poles were placed across the road. After collecting the toll the official would turn the pike about one support to clear the way for passage.

In 1834 a portage railroad, about 38 miles long, was completed. It consisted of ten inclined planes, five on each side of the mountain, with "levels" in between. At the head of each inclined plane were two stationary engines of about 35 horse power each, which moved the endless rope to which the cars were attached. Four cars, each loaded with a burden of 7000 pounds, were drawn up at once. -- On the levels between the planes the cars were moved by horses at first, but afterward wood burning steam locomotives were used." Ibid.

After serving his time as mule driver John Penn Jones was promoted to steward on

a canal boat. The steward, as I understand it, served as conductor and supplier of provisions. When the boat entered a lock, John Penn Jones told me, he would jump off and run into the store and purchase supplies while the boat was being locked through.

"The mid-west country was being rapidly settled and developed by people from east of the Alleghenies." This was the principal and most convenient route from eastern Pennsylvania and Baltimore. Immigrant travel was heavy. Grandpa used to describe the Dutch girls with their wooden shoes and bright colored costumes who used the boats. The passengers carried their food in the boats and cars of the portage railroad, and frequent stops would be made at suitable locations for them to do their cooking and sleeping. The section boats had but one compartment for cooking, eating, sleeping and storing food, a little den about 8 x 12 feet.

Hollidaysburgh, before the time of opening the canal had a population of less than 100, but its location at the head of navigation where at first, all passengers and freight were transshipped, made it an important point. This fact was, no doubt the principal factor which induced Joseph Jones to move with his family to Gaysport, a suburb of Hollidaysburg, in 1830 shortly before the opening of the canal.

At some time in his teens Grandpa quit the transportation business and learned the printer's trade. He worked for a while on the Huntingdon Gazette. When his father died in 1835 he left his daughters Eleanor, 24, and Margaret, 23, alone in Gaysport. This was probably a factor in the decision of John, 20, to return to Hollidaysburgh in 1836 where he became a newspaper printer and publisher.

After Eleanor and Margaret were married John resided at "Billy Donaldson's Tavern" in Hollidaysburgh and in 1840 married his daughter.

He was always known as a good provider and in his effort to stock the larder for his bride he followed the habit developed when he was a canal boat steward and bought ten hams. He no doubt learned that ten hams last two persons a long time.

"The Canal and Portage Register", a weekly newspaper, was established by Scott and Gray and No. 1 of Volume 1, was issued at Hollidaysburgh, July 2, 1836. John Penn Jones purchased Mr. Gray's interest Oct. 26, 1836 and on April 11, 1838, he became sole proprietor. He changed the name to the Hollidaysburgh Register and Huntingdon County Inquirer. D. B. Williams was associated with him from May 1, 1839 to Feb.





## THE JONES FAMILY

24, 1840. After that he conducted the paper alone and on the 4th of March 1846, changed the name to the Hollidaysburg Register and Blair County Inquirer. In 1855, the name was changed to the Hollidaysburg Register and Blair County Weekly News. A letter from Harry A. Jacobs, dated July 29, 1942 says: "When Uncle John went to Washington in 1861 he took in H. A. Caldwell as a partner, and they continued together until Oct. 21, 1863, when John Dean became the proprietor."

Blair County was established in Feb. 1846 which accounts for the change in the name of the paper. (Note that the h had been dropped from Hollidaysburgh between 1838 and 1846.)

On Sept. 16, 1863 he "sold the Register to the Russes for \$2000.-\$400 in hand, and \$400 annually until paid.

In 1842 John Penn Jones editor of the Hollidaysburg Register wrote: "Hollidaysburg is a great place - - - It is great as a business place. It is a great place for fun and a great place for sobriety and order; great for pretty girls, and good ones, too; great for its liberality and enterprise, great for its muddy streets in wet weather; great for its dusty ones in dry. It is a great place for Washingtonians and teetotalers; great for industrious men and thinking mechanics. - - - It is a good place to sell saddles of venison and flour for buckwheat cakes, potatoes, chickens and ice cream (in summer) and patent medicines all the year round. But the greatest thing of all is, its a great place for taking newspapers - greater in this respect than any other town of the same population in the world."

In 1848 he was elected treasurer of Blair County for a term of two years.

In Pennsylvania when a judicial district was composed of two or more counties there was a president judge "learned in the law", and in each county two associate judges who were not required to be "learned in the law". They were men of good reputation, of sound judgment, and fair and just. During the sessions of the courts, they sat with the president judge, one on each side, and at times he consulted with them. In the absence of the president judge there were minor matters that they could act on. In October, 1855 John Penn Jones was elected an associate judge of the courts of Blair County, Pennsylvania, for a term of five years, and thereafter was known as Judge Jones. He was highly respected.

He built a red brick house in Hollidaysburg, Pa. in 1850. (Now painted gray). Harry A. Jacobs wrote Oct. 10, 1946, "I

remember him telling me that he was very proud of it. The street is Wayne and the number 418. When the Jones family lived there they had the full lot and there were a number of fruit trees on it, and I fared well when the fruit was ripe."

In 1861 he went to Washington, D.C. to take a position in the War Department. In a note book he wrote "June 10, 1861 - went to work in War Office - nothing said about salary. June 20 came to board at Mrs. Johnston's and went to work in Ad. G. Off." "Was examined on the 10th Sept. 1861 for Clerkship and passed. Obtained leave of absence from the 11th to the 28th Sept. Returned to Washington Sept. 21. On the 23d took oath and received commission." In his diary under date of Sept. 9, 1865 he wrote "Left Washington for home. Stopped over Sunday at Newport. Arrived home on Monday forenoon - 11th instant." Apparently the family moved to Washington shortly after this trip. The next entry in the diary was dated Feb. 26, 1866. In March he wrote "Came to live at 358 11th St. at \$40 per month." When I was a boy I was shown a frame house, on 18th Street as I recall it, where the family lived for a while.

On May 7, 1867 he wrote "Got deed for Lot K - square 313, from Corcoran. Price of lot \$900." He began building that month, the house at 1320 11th Street N.W. The house, including lot, grading, water, and gas services, fencing, privy, curbing, foot paving, etc. cost \$4155. The family moved in in Sept. 1867. The house was continuously occupied by the family until Jan. 15, 1916 when it was temporarily vacated by Aunt Gert Jones and rented. One of the families of renters was the Lowensteins, referred to below. In 1923 Aunt Gert and Aunt Ellie and her family again moved into the old homestead. It was closed to the family in 1931 and after some years as rental property was sold Sept. 18, 1940.

## OLD HOUSES

There are ghosts in all old houses  
Whom people never see,  
Because they're healthy, happy ghosts  
Who dwell contentedly.

There are lovers in old houses  
Who never cease to love;  
There are mothers rocking babies  
In chambers up above.

There are ghosts of little children  
A-scamper everywhere,  
A-swarm about the sitting room,  
A-scramble on the stair.

And where the fire shines brightest  
In the cozy ingle nooks  
Sit old ladies with their knitting  
And grandfathers with their books.





## FAMILY HISTORY

And when you leave an old house  
 You may think that you are through,  
 But the ghosts are all rejoicing  
 For your own has stayed there too.

The bit of verse Aunt Gert encloses about "Old Houses" and their healthy happy ghosts that inhabit them finds and will always find a beautiful and fitting illustration in the vivid and ineffaceable memories of persons and events associated with 1320.

While to Aunt Gert, by reason of longer and more continuous residence, the happy ghosts will seem more numerous and some of them perchance more clearly outlined than to other members of the family, yet who of us second, third, or (in the case of Gertie's family) fourth generation will not forever affectionately cherish the memory of faces and scenes in Grandpa's happy home?

It was the trysting place of your father and mother and of Marguerite and Dr. Bill, and there too the latter were united in happy wedlock. With the latter scene the ghost of Uncle Dick is associated.

At different periods it has been the home and playhouse of all of Grandpa's grandchildren and under the direction of their mother-aunt Gert, a synonym of hospitality.

How in the sun-lit memory of the past appear the faces of Grandpa and Grandma, of Aunt Nora and Uncle George, or Aunt Mary and Aunt Jennie Tayler and all the living members of Grandpa Jones' wide family circle. And while the declaration concerning earthly homes that "the places that once knew us shall know us no more forever" strikes an inexpressibly sad note, yet the ghosts in these houses are healthy and happy and especially as they appoint us to the abiding home where the ghosts of the past will reappear as angels of light and robed in garments of immortality. For "here we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come, whose builder and maker is God." What would we give in exchange for this blessed hope?

Oliver Cromwell Morse

(Note: "Aunt Mary and Aunt Jennie Tayler" were not related to the family. They roomed at 1320 and were called "Aunt" by courtesy.)

Cynwyd, Pa.  
 Dec. 31, 1923.

Dear "1320".

I want to tell you how much I enjoyed my visit with you and how glad I was to come with the other ghosts and celebrate your recovery from your attack of "Lowensteins".

You showed the effects of the surgical operations you had been through but you looked very much improved and personally I feel that any operation is better than suffering and I speak from experience as I have been thro ten or twelve since I used to see so much of you.

When I first saw you on Thursday I saw some of the traces of "Lowenstein" but after the "Ghost Tea" on Saturday they were all gone and I am sure every day you will look more and more like your dear old self.

Wasn't it fine so many of the "Ghosts" could be there to celebrate your return to health?

There was the Aunt who used to read such nice stories to all of the nieces and nephews and take them to market and help them with their lessons, and pet them when they were sick and let the girls nearly scalp her combing her hair, and make them pretty dresses out of her things and do no end of other nice things that I am sure some of the other ghosts would remind you of.

There was the Aunt who was the young girl with a nice "pig tail" and string of "blue beads" the envy of a small niece and who never objected to dragging the small niece every place she went from the dome of the capitol to picnics on Rock Creek where the niece always fell in the water and had to be stripped and dried at one of the farm houses.

There was the ghost of the little boy in kilts with long "rag" curls who grew into a big high school boy ghost with his brother and built a boat on the back porch.

There was the ghost of the little girl who caught lightening bugs and ran after her grandfather to try to make him come home when he wandered off.

There was the ghost of the little girl who had a big wax doll in a green silk dress in the drawer of the guest room bureau and clawed little finger nail digs out of its face, who slid down the banisters, stepped on a pin that went thro her toe, sniffed the ammonia bottle, was afraid of the "ward robe ghost", sat on the end of the ironing board to hear the tale of the "Tar Baby" from the colored cook long before "Uncle Remus" published it, went to market for horsecakes, couldn't take Grandma's glasses up stairs because she was "too lazy", "walked to Baltimore" with Grandpa and thought she was "dying" with ear ache and could go on indefinitely with what she did.

Those ghosts were all there, as you know, in very substantial form but there were so many more that it isn't surprising that you felt better.





## THE JONES FAMILY

So many "healthy happy ghosts" - the most important of all Grandpa, because you would not have been without him and none of us would have had all of the happy things to remember.

Grandma - who knitted mittens for all of the family - brown for the grown ups and red for the children and who could not see why any little boy would object to wearing red.

There were bride ghosts - one in gray when you were young and one in white when you were middle aged, both church brides and then one when you were older - in the house.

There were the ghosts from the golden wedding and the ninetieth birthday.

There was the little girl who came from the west and had a lovely Christmas and ghosts of so many wonderful Christmases.

There were ghosts who had been having a church sociable, there was the ghost of the little girl who slid down the hair cloth sofa and the old rag doll that swung out of the window with a bell tied to it, the black cat that never carried her own babies and in the yard the ghosts of three tame turtles.

There certainly were enough ghosts to banish an army of "Lowensteins" and perhaps some of the others will remind you of some they remembered. Any way I had a lovely time every minute and I hope I can come again soon and that I will continue to hear good reports of your improving every day.

With much love to you and the dear ghosts from the very little ghost who grew into a very round substantial one.

Lovingly  
"Gertie".

John Penn Jones was fond of the seashore. In 1883 he wrote a column for "My Dear Old Register" from the "Abbottsford Cottage" at Sea Isle City, N.J. in which he states "It is new, decidedly new. Only some two or three years ago it was in all its native bleakness and barrenness, as uninviting, I am told, as a place well could be." He bought a lot on Shell Street, within a block of the ocean beach, and built a cottage; probably in 1886. Here, until 1893, when Grandma died, every summer we had family reunions of the Jones, Davis and Morses as well as visits by the Taylers, Ramsdells and others, sometimes as many as 22 grown ups and children sitting down to meals together.

JOSEPH JONES came to Cumberland County in 1735; the first of our family to settle there, according to Ruth (Jones) Hutchinson.

In a letter dated March 5, 1946 Harry Lenig said "They seem to have come to Perry County with a migration of Welsh episcopals, from Chester County. They were presbyterians here".

JOSEPH JONES, son of John and Jane (Baskins) Jones, was born in 1765 and died of pneumonia in 1835 in Gaysport, Pa. where he was living with his children, Margaret, Ellen and John. John Penn Jones said his father was 70 years old when he died. He was buried in Gaysport. He was married to Ellinor Marshall on Nov. 22, 1791 by Rev. John Linn. Their children were Nancy, Tamar, Marshall, Benjamin, Joseph, Casadana and Isephean. Ellinor Marshall was one of eight children named in the will of Joseph Marshall who died in Rye Twp., Cumberland Co. (now Centre Twp., Perry Co.) Penna, in 1785. Ellinor's mother was Mary Paden (Peden). When Mary Peden married a man of the lower class, she was disliked by her folk, and she and Joseph came to America, settling among Pedens at Donegal; Lancaster Co., Penna., and migrated to present Perry Co. soon after the land office was opened, in 1755. The father, Joseph Marshall was born about 1710-15, in County Donegal, Ireland - one of the Marshalls who came over from Scotland, in about 1632. After Ellinor's death Joseph married his first cousin Mary Smith. Their children were Eleanor Marshall, Margaret, John Penn, F. Ellis, and Thomas. One of Joseph Jones' sons was drowned. Two of Joseph Jones' sons are believed to have served in the war of 1812-14.

In a deed from his father Joseph is referred to as a tanner. In addition to the tannery Joseph had a grist mill, a saw mill, a blacksmith shop and a tavern. Joseph Jones bought "the eastern Jones farm from his father in 1800. In about 1814 or 1816 he laid out a town on this farm and named it Milford.

Joseph endorsed a note or otherwise went surety for a man named Iesch. As a result he lost his tannery and other property. He sold the eastern farm April 1, 1824 to Henry Lenig, the great-great-grandfather of Harry W. Lenig. The latter now (1946) lives there with his mother. Mr. Lenig wrote me Jan. 27, 1947 "I find two bonds paid by my great-great-grandfather, Henry Lenig, to your great-grandfather, Joseph Jones. They were numbered 5 and 6 and were due April 1, 1830 and 1831 respectively, and were witnessed by John James and James Black. "This was written on the outside fold: "I do hereby assign my right, title, interest, and property to and in the within bond to George Monroe, Philip Bosserman, Michael Marshall, and John English, jointly, to them the survivor or survivors of them, for the purpose of paying, if needful, certain judgments against me, on the Dockets of Cumberland and Perry Counties.





## FAMILY HISTORY

Witness my hand and Seal, this 1st April, 1824.

(Signed) Joseph Jones Seal

Witness present James Black  
John James

Notes, from page 336, Deed Book B, Vol. I, Perry Co. Docket - dated June 24, 1825 - Jesse Miller, Sheriff, to Samuel Black - Consideration \$2100.00 "at demand of debt of \$2267.84 and \$18.24 (costs?) due Susan Bishop, Executrix, and Geo. K. and Daniel John Bishop, Executors, of estate of John Bishop, deceased (by Judgment of Cumberland Co. Court) from Michael McGarry and Joseph Jones" -- "100 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared, in Juniata Twp.-bounded, on south, by lands of Benjamine Fickes; on west by Henry Lenich; on north, by James McConnaugh; with two-story dwelling house and kitchen, shed and barn, small tenant-house; stone grist-mill with three pairs of stones and two pairs of burrs, one pair of shelling-stones, saw-mill, tan-yard, and tan-house."

"The greater portion of those 100 acres had been warranted by William Parkinson, June 17, 1755, and July 1, 1762, and a small portion by John Parkinson on July 1, 1762. John Jones, Sr. purchased it on Sept. 1, 1774. Joseph Jones purchased same from his father's estate, June 25, 1808 - for \$1720.26.

"The adjoining John Parkinson tract - sold to James Mitchell, Apr. 12, 1774, was purchased by John Jones, Sr. Sept. 1, 1774 (who sold 28 acres at northern end, to John, Jr. along with the Ebenezer Jones tract). John, Sr. sold the remainder to Joseph Jones, June 1, 1800, who sold it to Henry Lenig, in 1824." From January 27, 1947 letter of Henry Lenig.

Joseph Jones and his family moved to Gaysport, Pa. in 1830.

"A return of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th classes of the 7th Battalion of Lancaster County Militia commanded by Colonel Alexander "Lowry" Joseph Jones. Pa. archives, fifth series, volume VII page 776.

JOSEPH JONES, of Huntingdon County, Pa., son of Joseph and Ellinor (Marshall) Jones, died prior to 1830, intestate, without issue, and without a widow - leaving brothers and sisters: John Penn Jones, Ellis Jones, Mrs. Tamar Miller, Mrs. Nancy English, and Marshall Jones. Settlement of his estate is recorded at Carlisle. He was drowned in the Juniata Canal, by falling off a boat at night. My recollection is that John Penn Jones said Joseph was a steward on a canal boat.

JOSHUA JONES, son of John and Jane Ann (Baskin) Jones, married Lavinia Julia Brown.

He was a distiller and had a tannery. He lived in an early stone house, which had a two story porch, on which was a stairway. The occupants were required to go to the second floor via the outside stairway. The Joshua Jones property was about a mile west of John Jones farm.

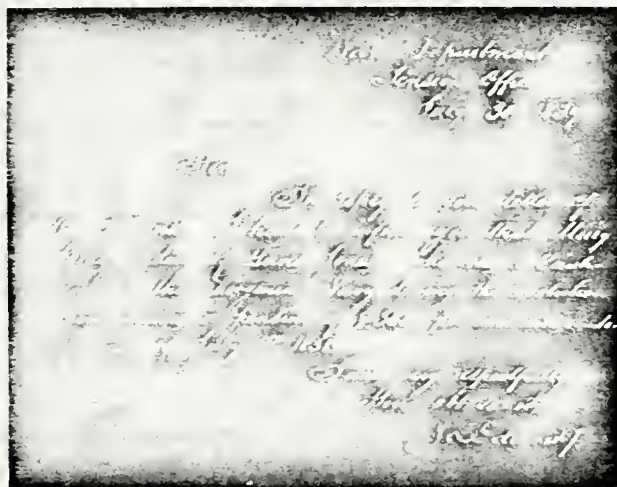
JUDITH JONES, daughter of Lewis Jones of Lancaster County, Va. died after 1799 and before 1832, intestate and without issue.

KITTY JONES, daughter of John and Martha (Monroe) Jones, was born Oct. 24, 1806 and died Aug. 19, 1808.

LEWIS JONES, of Lancaster County, Va., made his will 29th August, 1799. It was proved in Lancaster County Court on the 17th day of February, 1800. In his will he refers to his "son Loftis' oldest son whose name at present I do not know", his son Lewis, his four daughters Judith, Molly, Lucy and Sally, and his wife Milley.

Lewis and his second wife Milley Jones had one child, Sally, who died an infant, intestate and without issue. Milley was the daughter of William Chilton.

A letter from the War Department, Pension Office, dated July 30, 1839, stated that "Milley Jones, widow of Lewis Jones, who was a Lieutenant in the Virginia Navy during the Revolution, now receives a pension of \$360 per annum".



Land Office, Military Warrants 8712-8714, Req. C 5226, Lt. Lewis Jones. This is to certify that Lewis Jones who died in this neighborhood several years ago leaving a widow and children was an officer in the Virginia State Navy at a very early period of the war, and I have heard the sd. Jones who was a Lieutenant in the Navy speak of his services and the hardships which he had to encounter whilst in the service."

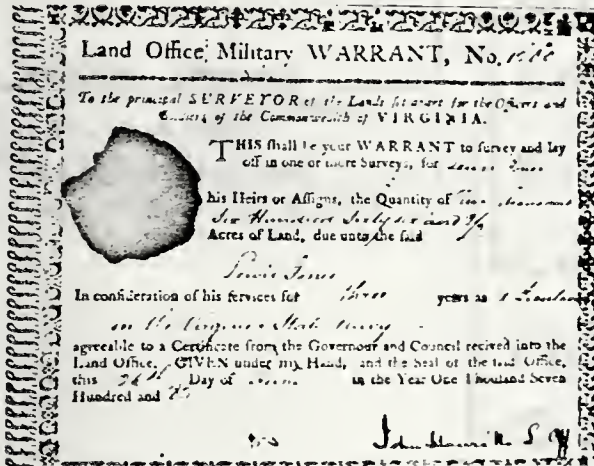
Lt. Lewis Jones resigned from the Navy July 6, 1779. He was serving then on the





## THE JONES FAMILY

"Protector" Galley, Virginia State Navy of which Ro. Conway was Captain. The "Protector" had one 18 pounder and 45 men. Lt. Lewis Jones was awarded a land grant of 2,666  $\frac{2}{3}$  acres. He obtained the warrant in June 26, 1783. In 1832 his widow filed claim and she and other heirs of Lt. Lewis Jones were awarded an additional 1,333  $\frac{1}{3}$  acres of land. See Revolutionary War Records, Va. Vol 1 by Brumbaugh.



Lewis Jones. Land Warrant.

LEWIS JONES, son of Lewis Jones, had a wife named Nancy. He claimed residence in King George and Caroline Counties, Va. He served in the Virginia State Navy from June 17, 1776 to October 28, 1779. He was Master's Mate on the "Page" Galley. Lewis Jones was appointed 2d Lieut. of the Sloop "Defiance", Capt. Elazer Callendar, July 20,

1776 by the Committee of Safety. Recommended 1st. Lieut. Aug. 22, 1776. He was given a land grant of 2,666  $\frac{2}{3}$  acres, obtaining his warrant on June 26, 1783 the same day his father obtained his.

LOFTIS JONES, son of Lewis Jones of Lancaster County, Va. was married in Norfolk County, Va., July 17, 1790 to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Norfolk, Va. In book 16, p. 484, Northumberland County, Va. a bond dated Nov. 19, 1802 was executed re. "Loftis Jones, dec'd inventory." From this it would seem probable that Loftis died in the fall of 1802. According to statements made in Lancaster County court in 1832 Loftis "left three children, to wit, William L., Sally and Malinda, now Malinda Davis." In the family Bible now in my possession there are listed as children of Loftis and Elizabeth Jones, Patsy, Betsy and Nancy Jones in addition to the other three. Nancy Jones' birth date is given in the Bible as June 27, 1809, which was seven years after Loftis is recorded in court as dead.

According to Elizabeth S. P. (Davis) Powers' letter of 1886, Loftis Jones was "a silversmith and jeweler and accumulated quite considerable money, but it all leaked out as all other fortunes usually do which seems to be possible."

George J. Davis' aunt, Elizabeth S. P. (Davis) Powers wrote him in 1886 "Loftis Jones was related to Brig. Gen. Roger Jones." The latter was adjutant general of the U.S. Army and was a great grandson of Captain

*This may certify that Lewis Jones was appointed a Lieutenant in the 1st Regt. of the Virginia State Navy on the first day of April One thousand seven hundred & eighty three & Resign his Commission on July the second One thousand seven hundred & eighty three*

*Elazer Callendar*

*James Osgood*

*June 26 1783*

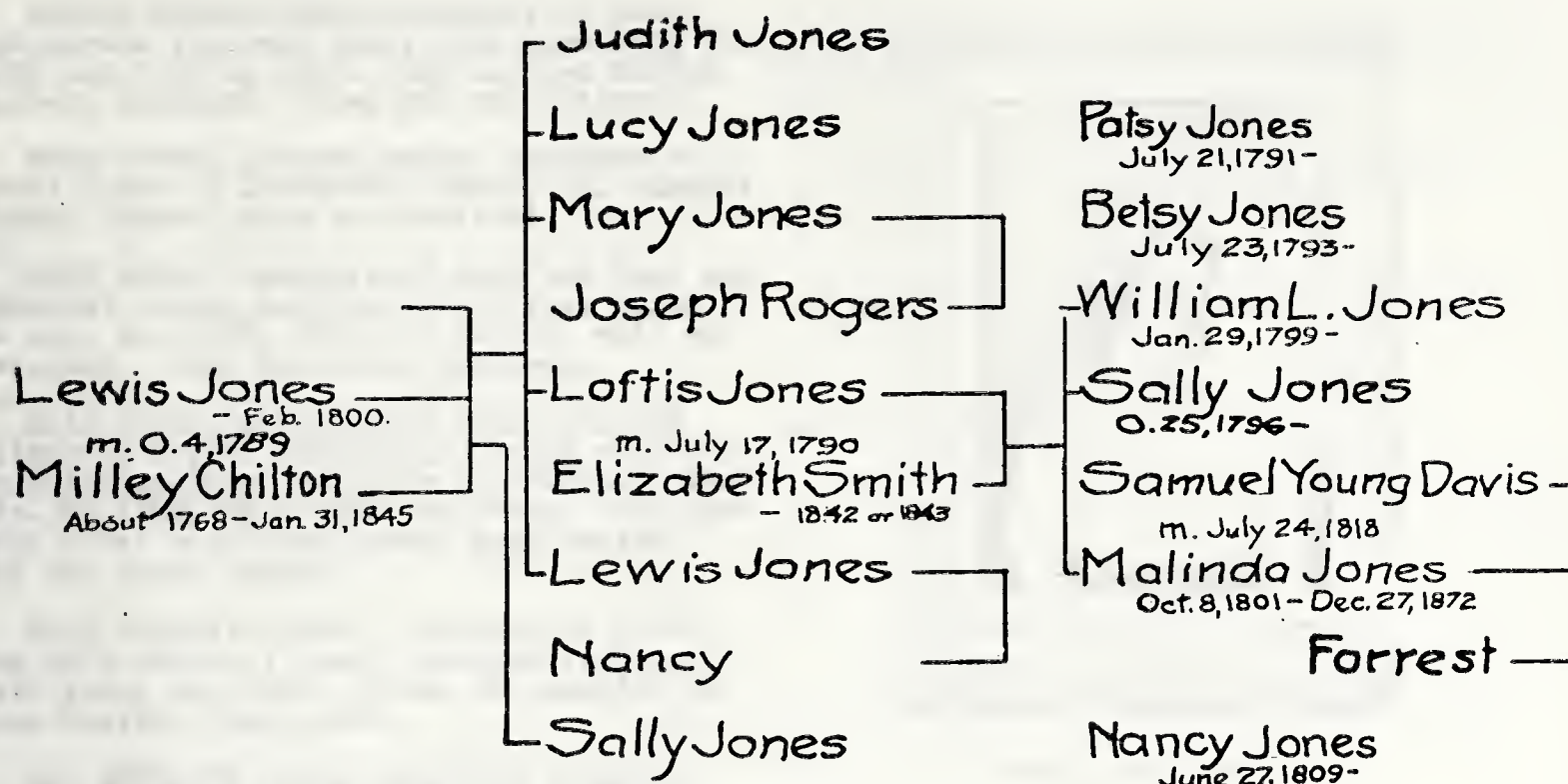
County of King George, Va. Lewis Jones, Jr. Lieutenant.

Reg. C. 1883

Lewis Jones, Jr. certificate of appointment as a lieutenant.







LUCY JONES, daughter of Lewis Jones of Lancaster County, Va. died after 1799 and before 1832. intestate and without issue.

MALINDA JONES, daughter of Loftis and Elizabeth (Smith) Jones was born Oct. 8, 1801 and died in Washington, D.C. Dec. 27, 1872. She was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D.C. The old Davis Bible refers to her as "Malinda Jones daughter of Elizabeth Jones of Northumberland County, Va." On July 24, 1818 she was married to Samuel Young Davis. Their children: James Young, Virginia S. and Elizabeth S.P.



Malinda Jones

Following the death of her husband she moved from Heathsville to Washington, D.C. and later married a Forrest. My father told me that Mr. Forrest treated her very badly, but that his father, James Young Davis, was very kind to her. In the latter's will he said: "I give and bequeath unto my beloved mother Malinda Forest, an annuity of Five Hundred dollars a year, to be paid to her for each and every year during her natural life."

MARGARET JONES, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Jones, was born Dec. 19, 1812 in Millford, Perry County, Pa. and died in 1894 of paralysis agitans. On Dec. 12, 1837 she married John Benton Culbertson. They had four children. Her principal residences were Hollidaysburg, Pa. and Tipton, Iowa. She was a Methodist and participated actively in church affairs. Her skin color was intermediate; hair brown. She was right handed. She was tall.

MARSHALL JONES, son of Joseph and Ellinor (Marshall) Jones, never married. Gertrude Jones said he was very deaf when he came to visit his half brother, John Penn Jones in Hollidaysburg.

MARTHA JONES, daughter of John Penn and Elizabeth Tayler (Donaldson) Jones was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa. July 28, 1848 and died June 29, 1853 of hydrocephalus. Her eyes were dark brown; hair light brown; skin medium.





## THE JONES FAMILY

MARTHA MONROE JONES, daughter of John and Martha (Monroe) Jones, was born July 11, 1804 and died in 1873. She married Robert Garrett Stephens. They had two children.

MARY JONES, (Called Molly) daughter of Lewis Jones of Lancaster County, Va. married Joseph Rogers, whom she survived.

MARY JONES, daughter of John and Jane Ann (Baskin) Jones, married John Harvey prior to Aug. 14, 1806, when her father's will was recorded. They had seven children.

MARY JONES, daughter of John Penn and Elizabeth Tayler (Donaldson) Jones was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa. July 17, 1842 and died Mar. 5, 1848, of membranous croup. Her eyes were blue; hair dark brown; skin medium. She was right handed.

MARY VIRGINIA JONES, daughter of Alvin and Mary (Sheats) Jones, married J. K. Mathieson, who died. Later she married Joseph Wharton Lippincott.

MAY MEREDITH JONES, daughter of Alvin and Mary (Sheats) Jones, was born May 1, 1880 and died April 5, 1946. On Dec. 27, 1900 she married S. A. Sharon. Their daughter was Josephine Jones Sharon.

The children of May Meredith (Jones) Sharon and S. A. Sharon, were Josephine Jones Sharon, who married first a McLean whose children were Sharon McLean and Cynthia McLean. Josephine's second husband was a Margett, whose children were Thomas Margett and Susan Meredith Margett.

NANCY JONES, daughter of John and Jane Ann (Baskin) Jones, married John Vincent prior to Aug. 14, 1806, when her father's will was recorded. They had four children.

NANCY JONES, daughter of Joseph and Ellinor (Marshall) Jones was the first child. She lived to be almost a hundred years old. She married Thomas English. They had a daughter.

NORA ADELE JONES, daughter of William Donaldson and Harriet (Elliott) Jones was born in Omaha, Nebraska, Nov. 28, 1874. She died Aug. 18, 1913 of pulmonary apoplexy. On April 3, 1902, she married Edward McMurray Hill. They had five children. Her complexion was intermediate; hair light brown. Height about 5 ft. 4 ins. She was right handed.

NORA NINETTE JONES, daughter of John Penn and Elizabeth Tayler (Donaldson) Jones, was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa. April 8, 1851 and died Dec. 20, 1903 of cancer of the lower bowel. She was called "Dollie". Nov. 14, 1872 she married George Jacob Davis. She was buried Dec. 26, 1903 in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D.C.



Nora Adele Jones



Nora Ninnette Jones





## FAMILY HISTORY

When about 16 years old she had a severe case of Typhoid fever, which caused constrictions and a perforation of the bowel from which she suffered all her life.

She attended the public schools of Hollidaysburg and Washington and the Moravian Linden Hall School at Lititz, Lancaster County, Pa., one of the oldest in the United States. Her sister said she was very pretty - Her coloring was lovely.

She was fond of quoting poetry. Her letters were flowery; an example follows: March 19, 1896. My dear George: I have called on the Muses nine to assist in describing the green tea given in Dick's honor on St. Patrick's day. One or two quotations come to mind that hardly seem to fit for instance: "And slimy things did crawl with legs upon the slimy deep" and "Tooth of frog, etc", "Give me three grains of corn Mother". I am afraid that these would give a gruesome idea of the table which was beautifully and bountifully spread. Down the center of the table extended a band of paper of emerald hue, upon which rested green frogs and spiders and on the edge of which, tripped (as it were) little maidens clad in Erin's color; at each place was a green snake bearing the name of each guest. At six thirty the merry throng repaired to the dining room and all went merry as a marriage bell: course after course was served and enjoyed to the utmost, the last course being green ice cream: at this time entered a beautiful maid (Ellie) richly decorated in green ribbons bearing aloft a large birthday cake, resting upon a gayly decked stand the fringe of which waved in the gentle breeze, on the top of the cake burned fourteen green candles: the head waiter (Noll) then cut the cake into fourteen pieces, each piece having a burning candle: the merry eyes twinkled and the pearly teeth showed as each one received this novelty.

Daisy, richly clad in a dress of the color dear to Patrick's heart: trimmed in plaid, gracefully poured the chocolate: and Dick with the dignity that came with long pants and fourteen years presided at the head of the table. After the dainties had been disposed of by appetites that Patrick might well be proud of, the guests returned to the parlor to join in song and game: peal after peal of laughter rent the air until the wee small hours crept on apace and then was heard upon the stairway and in the hall: Good night! I have had such a lovely time"; then an opening and shutting of doors: and in a little while silence reigned supreme; and night, sable goddess, from her ebony throne stretched forth her leaden scepter o'er a slumbering world. So endeth the first lesson."

PAUL JONES, son of David Meredith and Ella (Ganett) Jones.

REEBECCA JONES, daughter of John and Jane Agnes (Baskin) Jones was born Aug. 9, 1802. She married Philip Miller of Juniata Township. They had three sons.

REEBECCA JONES, daughter of John and Esther (Hettie) (Meredith) Jones married Wm. Fosselman.

RUTH ELEANOR JONES, daughter of Alvin and Mary (Sheats) Jones, married Joseph B. Hutchinson. They had a son Joseph.

SARAH JONES, daughter of John and Jane Ann (Baskin) Jones.

SALLY JONES, daughter of Loftis and Elizabeth (Smith) Jones was born Oct. 25, 1796. She "departed this life intestate and without issue" prior to Nov. 19, 1832, according to Land Office records.

TAMAR JONES, daughter of Joseph and Elinor (Marshall) Jones, was born Aug. 9, 1798 and died Dec. 24, 1862. She married Jeremiah Miller. They had one son, Thomas Miller.

THOMAS JONES, son of John and Jane Agnes (Baskin) Jones, died May 24, 1837; probably in Harrisburg, Pa. On Dec. 20, 1796 he married Marjory O'Donnell (now Donnelly), daughter of Edward and Nancy O'Donnell. He was a hotel keeper in Harrisburg, Pa. In her father's will her name is spelled Marjory and in the report of her marriage, in a Carlisle newspaper it was Margery. She had a sister Abigail, who married a Marshall.

Mr. Harry W. Lenig, on Feb. 14, 1955 wrote: "Several months ago, when on the Square, in Harrisburg, I copied the following from a historical marker -- "Abraham Lincoln; On Feb. 22, 1861, while journeying to Washington for his Inauguration, Lincoln stopped at the Jones House, on this site. From the portico of the hotel, he addressed a large crowd, gathered in Market Square'."

THOMAS JONES, son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Jones, was drowned while a boy, when ten years old.

THOMAS JONES, son of Frederick and Jane Jones, was born Dec. 25, 1726. He married Sally Skelton, daughter of James Skelton. Son: Thomas Jones, born in 1756 or 1757. Thomas Jones was clerk of Northumberland County court, Va. until 1781 when he removed to his seat, "Spring Garden", near New Castle, in Hanover County, Va. In 1951 Spring Garden was occupied by Harry Southern.

WILLIAM JONES, son of John and Esther "Hettie" Rebecca (Meredith) Jones was born in 1856 and died April 29, 1856.





## THE JONES FAMILY



*Four Jolly Cousins*  
FRANK F. CURRIER

William Donaldson Jones

WILLIAM DONALDSON JONES, son of John Penn and Elizabeth Tayler (Donaldson) Jones, was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., Aug. 15, 1846 and died Mar. 6, 1894 in Deshler, Nebraska. He was buried at Carlton, Nebraska at which place he was a member of the A.O.-U.W. lodge.

He married Harriet Elliot. Their daughter, Nora Adele Jones, was born Nov. 28, 1874.

On March 22, 1890 he married Elizabeth Charlotte Cooper at Norton, Kansas. She was born in South Bend, Ind., Aug. 22, 1868. Their son was born Mar. 1, 1891 and died Feb. 6, 1892, at Harbine, Nebraska.

William's complexion was intermediate; eyes blue with brown spots; hair dark brown; height about 67 inches; weight 140 lbs. at 40 years of age. He was right handed, even tempered, not easily disturbed. He was gravely ill with bronchitis. He was a Presbyterian, but participated in church activities very little. He was educated in the public schools of Hollidaysburg and Tuscarora Academy. He engaged in printing and newspaper work and also in civil engineering.

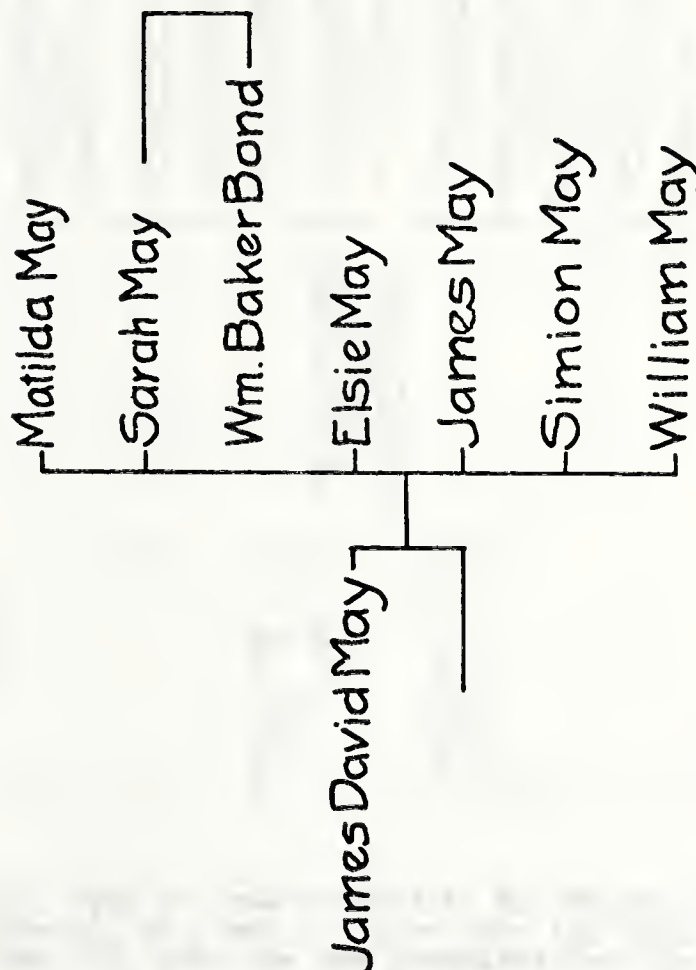
William and Elizabeth met in Almena, Kansas, where he was working on a newspaper. A few days after their wedding he left for his work as a civil engineer with the B. & M. R.R. which was building a branch from Crawford, Nebraska to Deadwood, South Dakota. Elizabeth finished her school year and went to join him in June of that year. His first stay in South Dakota was at a new station named Burton. Later this town was re-established at a more desirable location across the river and given the name of Edgemont. As the new road progressed toward Deadwood they moved farther along the way and spent some time at Hot Springs. After

finishing this civil engineering work Will bought the Carlton, Nebraska News and for some months he and Elizabeth published and managed it, - doing all the work. Later he sold this and bought the Deshler Herald which he published until his death.



THE MAY FAMILIES

There were two branches of May families on our family tree. One is shown on the following chart.



James David May came to Conecuh County, Alabama, in 1833. He was the great great grandfather of Joseph Graham Gamble, as shown in the chart on page 47.

The other May branch is shown on page 80. George May and his wife --- Russell were the great grandparents of Marcus Byng May who married Gertrude Jeannette Davis.





## FAMILY HISTORY

ANN CECELIA MAY, daughter of Thomas O'Neal and Ann Elizabeth (Byng) May, was born June 18, 1820 and died February 16, 1895.

BARBARA MAY, daughter of Edgar S. and Katherine (Pike) May was born in September 1930.

EDGAR HALE MAY, son of George Thomas and Emma Holmes (Hale) May, was born January 19, 1873. He married Mary Saunders McAllister. Child: Edgar S. May.

EDGAR S. MAY, son of Edgar Hale and Mary Saunders (McAllister) May, was born February 7, 1901 and died September 11, 1931. In September 1928 he was married to Katherine Pike. Their daughter, Barbara May, was born in September 1930.

GEORGE MAY was born in 1760 in England. In 1783 he married Miss Russell of Scotland. Their child: Thomas O'Neal May.

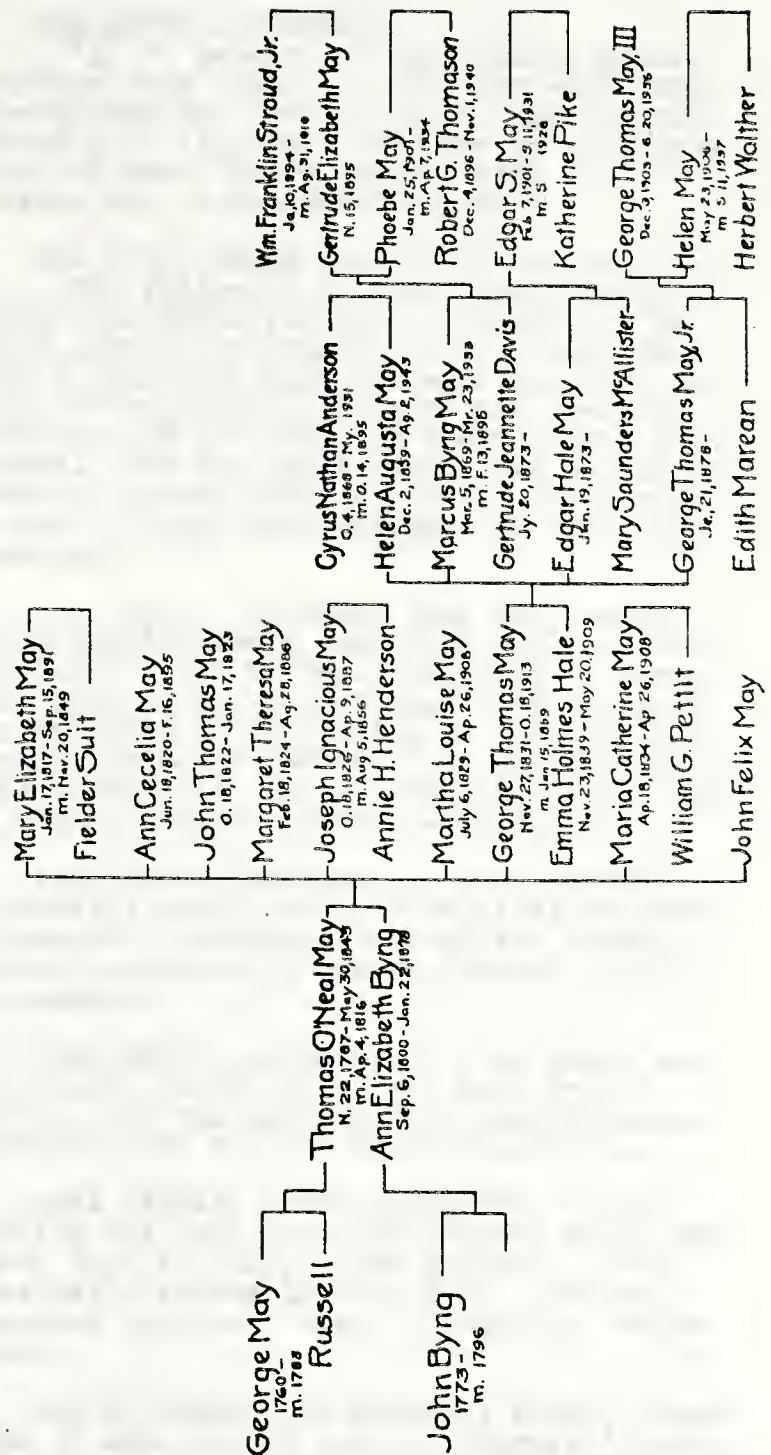
GEORGE THOMAS MAY, son of George and --- (Russell) May, was born Nov. 27, 1831 and died October 18, 1913. On January 15, 1859 he was married to Emma Holmes Hale. Their children: Helen Augusta, Marcus Byng, Edgar Hale and George Thomas May, Jr.

"After the Civil War George Thomas May went with his family to Richmond, Va. where he and a Mr. Shute (I think) started a bank. At that time he (Mr. May) had some money. The family was very unhappy there as you can imagine. I think one of their little girls died there and they decided not to try to stay. As there was money to be had - or they had it - they went to Paris - Mr. and Mrs. May - Mrs. May's sister and Nellie. They were there at the time of the Paris Exposition 1867 (?) and then after a year or two came back via Canada and as Mrs. May was expecting another baby they spent the winter there and Marcus was born March 5th, 1869 in Montreal. They then returned to Washington and lived with the Mays and Byngs in Georgetown for a while." Gertrude J. (Davis) May.

GEORGE THOMAS MAY, JR., son of George Thomas and Emma Holmes (Hale) May, was born June 21, 1878. He was married to Edith Marean. Their children: George Thomas May, III and Helen May.

GEORGE THOMAS MAY, III, son of George Thomas and Edith (Marean) May was born December 3, 1903 and died September 20, 1936.

GERTRUDE ELIZABETH MAY, daughter of Marcus Byng and Gertrude Jeannette (Davis) May, was born November 15, 1895. On August







## THE MAY FAMILY

Bethel, Maine. On May 1, 1945 Gertrude Virginia Stroud was married to David McAlpin Pyle, who was born Dec. 20, 1914. Their children: Sharon Elizabeth Pyle was christened in New York on April 18, 1948, Wilton Stroud Pyle, born April 6, 1946, John Dallas Pyle, born Nov. 13, 1953, weighed 8½ lbs., rosy cheeks, dark hair, dimple in his chin, and Kenneth Francis Pyle, born April 25, 1950, weighed 8½ lbs, a fine, strong, beautiful boy.

David is six feet and one inch tall. His home was in Far Hills and his parents had a summer home in the Adirondacks. The family owned "The McAlpin" in New York.

In 1945 David and Virginia moved to New York as David was assistant to Dr. Brooks, the rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church.

HELEN AUGUSTA MAY, daughter of George Thomas and Emma Holmes (Hale) May, was born December 2, 1859 and died August 2, 1943. On October 14, 1895 she was married to Cyrus Nathan Anderson of Mississippi, who was born October 4, 1869 and died May 1931. They had no children.

HELEN MAY, daughter of George Thomas and Edith (Marsan) May, was born May 23, 1906. On September 11, 1937 she was married to Herbert Walther. Their children: Eric, Helen Mary, Deborah Walther, and Jill.

JOHN FELIX MAY, son of Thomas O'Neal and Ann Elizabeth (Byng) May.

JOHN THOMAS MAY, son of Thomas O'Neal and Ann Elizabeth (Byng) May, was born October 18, 1822 and died January 17, 1823.

JOSEPH IGNACIOUS MAY, son of Thomas O'Neal and Ann Elizabeth (Byng) May, was born October 18, 1826 and died April 9, 1887. On August 5, 1856 he was married to Annie H. Henderson.

MARCUS BYNG MAY, son of George Thomas and Emma Holmes (Hale) May, was born, in Canada, March 5, 1869 and died March 23, 1933. He was buried in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D.C. On February 13, 1895, he was married to Gertrude Jeannette Davis. Their children: Gertrude Elizabeth and Phoebe May.

"Marcus graduated from Central High School (the only High School in Washington at that time) and went into the offices of Doubleday and Bliss where he was office boy and took his law course at night. He came to Boston in Dec. or Nov. 1894 and was married Feb. 13th, 1895. He won an appealed case after arguing it before the United States Supreme Court and at his death he was considered one of the leading patent lawyers of the country."

May family data are continued on p. 102.

## THE MEYER FAMILY

## THE MEYER PATRONYMIC.

"B. F. Meyers, of Harrisburg, Penn., an excellent linguist, says the word Myers arose from the word 'mairie', (pro Myery), chief of a village. The name is variously spelled Myer, Meyer, Myers, etc. B. F. Meyers was in Congress 1873-75."

## THE FIRST MEYER IMMIGRANTS to the U.S.

The following is from 'The Clendine, Myers and Mills Families.' p. 132.: "We know nothing of Conrad Meyer, except simply a tradition that he began our line in the United States. We have not learned the name of his wife, or where Conrad located. His son Jacob Meyer, was living in Lebanon County, Pa., in 1819. Jacob was a man of large land holdings in Lancaster County."

p. 130.: "I found from the package that Rudolph Myers came from Zurich, Switzerland: that he bore the title of Baron and that he was a legitimate and recognized relation of the family of Hapsburg, the ruling house of Austria. In religion he was a Catholic: One of the family had been a Roman Catholic Bishop (John Myers)".

ANNA MEYER, daughter of John and Orl (Cadwell) Meyer was married first to Henry Clements. Children: Howard and Verna. Second marriage to George Ferber. Child: Alexander.

ANNA MEYER, daughter of John Jacob and Margaret (Riser) Meyer was born Feb. 2, 1859. She was married to George Stroebel. They had one son and three daughters.

ANNA BARBARA MEYER, daughter of John Philip and Anna Barbara (Sorger) Meyer was born June 10, 1859, died August 1, 1949. She had a stroke in July 1949. She was married to Albert Laws. Daughter: Helen Laws.

ANN ELIZABETH (or ELEANOR) MEYER, daughter of John Robert and Lee (Stowell) Meyer, was born Oct. 1, 1954 at Cambridge, Mass.

ARDELIA BARBARA MEYER, daughter of Conrad Jacob and Agnes (Herley) Meyer, was born September 23, 1881; died April 16, 1948. On June 28, 1905 she was married to George Jacob Davis, Jr. in Prairie du Sac, Sauk County, Wisconsin by the Rev. Melvin R. Laird, at the home of her parents. Children: Philip and Barbara. Eyes dark brown; hair brown; skin fair. Right handed. Good sight and hearing. Energetic.

She attended public schools in Prairie du Sac, and three years at the University of Wisconsin. She taught school one year at Honey Creek, Wisconsin and one year at





## FAMILY HISTORY



Meyer Family Reunion - 1941

Left to right. Lewis Walter Powell, Emma Lucille (Edmunds) Scheele, Frank M. Scheele, Barbara Davis, Robert Leslie Powell, Ruth Ann Powell, Cora Christina Riches, Joyce Marie Meyer, Edward Valentine Meyer, Hazel Agnes Herley, Susan Scheele, Anna Margaret (Riches) Moely, Elzena Agnes (Meyer) Powell, Cora Anna (Kempter) Meyer, Ardelia Barbara (Meyer) Davis, Wilbur Henry Meyer, Estella (Carpenter) Accola, George Accola, Philip Conrad Meyer, Catherine Louise Meyer. Present but not in this picture: Catherine Agnes Powell, Katheryne Marie Meyer, Lewis Evan Powell, George Jacob Davis.

Lime Ridge, Wisconsin. Presbyterian.

Rev. Dr. George Lang wrote April 1948 "I have thought of her as I knew her in the days of her strength: how gracious she was to all her friends; how invariably she met life with a cheerful and hopeful spirit; how invariably, also, her kindness. She dignified all human relations and was beloved by all who knew her. For me, personally, I was always made happier by any contact with her, even the most casual," and Chancellor George H. Denny, of the University of Alabama wrote in April 1948, "We can think of very few people on the campus whose loss to the community will be more keenly, or as keenly, felt than the loss of Mrs. Davis. She was friendly, sympathetic, kindly. She had understanding. She was loyal. We shall miss her. She leaves a

great void. Few people were as community minded as she."

Back in March 1932 The Tuscaloosa News said "Mrs. George Jacob Davis, recognized as one of the leaders in every worth while movement and a club executive without a peer."

In 1914 she was a prime mover in the organization of the University Women's Club at the University of Alabama. Twenty-five years later the year-book of the club was dedicated "to our charter members Mrs. James S. Thomas, Mrs. Frederick Lowey, Mrs. James J. Doster, Mrs. Albert Farrah, Mrs. George Jacob Davis, Mrs. Stewart Lloyd, who founded the University Women's Club of Alabama and from the first gave to the organization its high ideals of service, culture, and friendship". In 1927-28 "One of the best known and most efficient club women in Alabama, Mrs. George Jacob Davis, was elected president of the club." In other years she served as chairman of the Hospitality Committee, and as chairman of the Scholarship Committee, Program Committee, Reception Committee and others. She was historian of the club in 1945-'46. On Oct. 23, 1946 she was made an honorary member. In November 1948 the Year-book of the club was "published in Memory of Mrs. George Jacob Davis, Jr. who assisted with the organization of the University Women's Club, served as president, and held other positions through the years, and was a loyal, devoted member."

She was a member of the American Association of University Women and served on the hospitality committee several years.

Soon after coming to Tuscaloosa she was elected a member of the Up-to-Date Club, of which she was secretary in 1918-'19, second vice-president 1923-'24 and 1925-'26, 1943-



Ardelia Barbara Meyer











## FAMILY HISTORY

1944 and 1945-'46, president in 1926-'27 and 1932-'33. In 1926 the Up-to-Date Club promoted a county library for Tuscaloosa County. Use was obtained of a room in the basement of the County Court House. Ardelia acted as voluntary librarian to keep the library open evenings. Feb. 3, 1932 Judge W. W. Brandon appointed her Chairman of the County Library Association. And Nov. 25, 1941 Judge Chester Walker reappointed her a member of the Tuscaloosa County Library Board. In September 1945 she resigned as chairman of the Board. On September 15th the County Board of Revenue wrote "Conforming to your wishes the Board reluctantly accepted same" -- "The Board takes note of the fact that from an humble beginning under your efficient guidance it is now a flourishing institution of which the County should be proud."

She was a member of the Tuscaloosa Music Study Club, serving as its treasurer in 1941-'42 and 1942-'43.

She served on the Tuscaloosa Charity Fund Organization on its first campaign for funds in Tuscaloosa.

In 1930 Judge John R. Bealle of the Inferior Court of Tuscaloosa County appointed her a member of the County Child Welfare Board. And in 1930 she was a director of Tuscaloosa Charity Fund, Inc.

During World War II she was a hostess at the Tuscaloosa Service Center which entertained over 50,000 soldiers in the old Governor's Mansion (now the University Club building). The Tuscaloosa News said "The homelike atmosphere of the Tuscaloosa Service Center has been enjoyed by Northington (Hospital) and other servicemen for nearly a year and a half now."

She was an active worker in the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, serving one year as treasurer, and other years as Chairman of the Public Health Committee (1924-'25), Chairman of Child Welfare Committee (1928-'29), Chairman of Legislation Committee (1931-'32) and Chairman of Committee on Literature (1925-'26).

She was very hospitable and entertained many guests in her home in Madison and also in Tuscaloosa. The social editor of the Tuscaloosa News wrote regarding one event "the tea hours were marked by congenial intercourse among good friends which predominates at all of Mrs. Davis' parties", and again "The Davis home in Pinehurst is one of those quaint interpretations of modern architecture that is always admired and there prevails a correct bit of coziness and distinct originality which somehow seems to suit the temperament of the hostess."

Mrs. Franklin A. McCartney wrote "A mere note can not express the joy derived from being a guest at the supper party, and the reception for Eve Curie. When I think of the University, I always think of you with your charm and gracious manner, and I deem it a great honor to have you as my hostess."

Mrs. A. Y. Malone, president of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, wrote in 1929, "First to thank you for the privilege of being in your beautiful home! The luncheon was a perfect thing! I can never forget the view from your sun-parlor! It was so gracious of you to offer your home for all our pleasure. Then I must thank you again for helping me that first year with our money. And didn't we prosper? Besides you were so sweet and loyal and sympathetic, always."

In 1934 Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs was a house guest for several days. She wrote "You and I agreed that the most pleasant part of any trip was the getting back to the home we love. I shall always carry the vision that met my eye as I turned in the doorway to leave my blessing with the house -- you and Barbara in the spacious living room with pictures and books and the open fire and easy chairs -- all reflecting the atmosphere of peace and contentment and sympathetic understanding that you and your loved ones have created. How kind you were to me and how I appreciated it all."

In May 1945 Florence Means Kay (Mrs. Edgar Boyd Kay) made a bequest in her will of \$565.00 to Ardelia.

### *As Seen On A Front Porch*

If you doubt the value of feeding the birds during this snow, just ask Mrs. George Jacob Davis.

Mrs. Davis lives in Pinehurst, and a covey of bob white ranges near her home. She has seen them often, and fed them, too. During the snow, however, Mrs. Davis has gone another step; she has fed them on her front porch, and each day the birds come there for the grass seed and crumbs which she puts out.

There are 13 birds in the covey, and Mrs. Davis counted them all on her front porch this morning. She has wanted to get a picture of the bob white, but they are wary creatures, and with the slightest noise, they skitter away.

But picture or no picture, Mrs. Davis has the satisfaction of knowing that she has helped these wild creatures in a moment of distress. It is a satisfaction which all of us can have if we just go to a little trouble. We may not all be able to lure bob white to our front porches, but that we can get pleasure in other ways from helping the birds, there can be no doubt.





## THE MEYER FAMILY

**BRYANT CONRAD MEYER**, son of Edward Valentine and Bessie Marie (Bryant) Meyer was born July 5, 1914. Eyes brown. He was at Keesler Field, Miss. (M.P.) during the Second World War. In June 1946 he was married to Julia O'Sell. In January 1949 Bryant worked in Minneapolis and lived in a suburb.

**CATHERINE LOUISE MEYER**, daughter of Conrad Jacob and Agnes (Herley) Meyer, was born in Troy Tp., Wis., December 19, 1882.

Eyes blue; hair brown; skin fair. Right handed. Good sight and hearing. Energetic.



Catherine Louise Meyer

**CATHERINE MARIE MEYER**, daughter of Edward Valentine and Bessie Marie (Bryant) Meyer, was born September 30, 1925. On December 30, 1946 she was married to Don Balco in Washington, D.C. She attended Westington Springs High School and Westington Springs College in 1941.

**CONRAD MEYER**, son of John Jacob and Margaret (Riser) Meyer, was born in 1865. He was married. Lived in Kiel, Wisconsin.

**CONRAD JACOB MEYER**, son of Johann Philip and Appolana Meyer, lived to be 72 years old. He was married to Minnie Gruber. He was a butcher. Lived in Sauk City, Wis. They had two sons and three daughters.

**CONRAD JACOB MEYER**, son of John Philip and Anna Barbara (Sorger) Meyer, was born October 28, 1851 in Pittsburgh, Pa. and died December 25, 1909 in Prairie du Sac, Wis. of apoplexy. He came to Wisconsin in 1855. He was buried in Prairie du Sac. On Nov. 18, 1880 he was married to Agnes

Herley. Children: Ardelia Barbara, Catherine Louise, Edward Valentine, Elzena Agnes and Philip Conrad. Height 71½ inches, adult weight 210 pounds. Eyes blue; hair dark brown and curly.



Conrad Jacob Meyer  
1851 -- 1909

"Conrad J. Meyer was married in 1880 and lived on a farm in the town of Troy, Sauk Co., Wis. until 1886, when they moved to P. du Sac where he engaged in the selling of farm machinery. He was elected to the office of sheriff Nov. 1896. Held office from Jan. 1897 - Jan. 1899 and moved back to Pra. du Sac. Sold farm machinery and then served as a state Game Warden for about 5 years." by Elzena A. (Meyer) Powell

Farmer, farm machinery dealer, sheriff of Sauk County, Wisconsin, game warden.

**DEANNA KAYE MEYER**, daughter of Edward Jessie and Leona (Schuettpeltz) Meyer, was born in S.D. March 10, 1947.

**EDWARD VALENTINE MEYER**, son of Conrad Jacob and Agnes (Herley) Meyer, was born Feb. 10, 1884. In August 20, 1913 he was married to Bessie Marie Bryant in Sheboygan Falls, Wis. Children: Bryant Conrad, Edward Jesse, Helen Margaret, Wilbur Henry, Catheryn, Joyce, Marion, James. Eyes brown.

**EDWARD JESSE MEYER**, son of Edward Valentine and Bessie Marie (Bryant) Meyer, was born November 1, 1915. Eyes, brown. In 1943 he was married to Leona Schuettpeltz. Children: Karen Arlene and Deanna Kaye. In 1941 he was taking a course in welding at Mitchell, S.D. In Jan 1949 he lived on a farm 9 miles from his father's farm.

**ELIZABETH MEYER**, daughter of Johann Philip and Appolana Meyer, married Kolb. She died 1908. They had a daughter, Kimekunda Kolb in Germany.





## FAMILY HISTORY

ELZENA AGNES MEYER, daughter of Conrad Jacob and Agnes (Herley) Meyer, was born May 4, 1885. On August 6th, 1913 she was married to Lewis Walter Powell at the home of her brother, Edward V. Meyer, Rev. Wm. Parsons officiating. Children: Lewis Evan, Catherine Agnes, Robert Leslie and Ruth Anne. Eyes, brown; hair chestnut, skin fair. Good sight and hearing. Energetic. Temperament, intermediate.

She attended public schools in Prairie du Sac, and was graduated from White Water, Wis. Normal School. She attended summer school at the University of Wisconsin. She taught school at Oregon, Wis.

Presbyterian, later Methodist.



Elzena Agnes Meyer

GEORGE PHILIP MEYER, son of John Jacob and Margaret (Riser) Meyer, was born in 1867. He married Florence Bickford. Children: Howard Philip and Melvin.

HELEN MARGARET MEYER, daughter of Edward Valentine and Bessie Marie (Bryant) Meyer, was born April 13, 1917. Eyes, blue. Was married to Wayne O'Neill in September 1940. Children: Judy O'Neill, Aug. 28, 1943 and Terry O'Neill, July 28, 1945.

HENRY MEYER, son of Johann Philip and Appolana Meyer.

HOWARD PHILIP MEYER, son of George Philip and Florence (Bickford) Meyer, died young.

JACOB MEYER, son of Johann Philip and Appolana Meyer lived to be 81 years old. He died in 1908 in Bavaria. He was married

to Eva Rode. Their children: 2 girls in Bavaria and 2 boys. He later married Eva's sister and they had one girl and two boys in Bavaria.

JACOB MEYER, son of John Jacob and Margaret (Riser) Meyer, was born in 1860 and died in 1878. He was not married.

JAMES LLOYD MEYER, son of Edward Valentine and Bessie Marie (Bryant) Meyer was born March 3, 1931. He was in the class play and made the honor roll in high school in 1948.

JOHANN MEYER, son of Johann Philip and Appolana Meyer, was born in 1840. He enlisted in the Union Army in 1861 and died within a year of typhoid, while with the army in Tennessee. He was buried in Tennessee. He never married.

JOHANN PHILIP MEYER, lived to be 86 years old. He died in Germany. He was married to Appolana who lived to be 85 years old. Their children: Johann, John Gottlieb, Henry, Conrad Jacob, John Philip, John, Elizabeth, and Jacob. Johann Philip was 75 inches tall, handsome and was a member of the Emperor's favorite Black Hussars. He had an estate that had been in the family for ages.

JOHN MEYER, son of John Jacob and Margaret (Riser) Meyer, was born August 15, 1856. He married Orl Cadwell. Their children: a son, Mamie Meyer, who married Becker and Anna Meyer, who was married to Clements and Ferber. John later was married to Emma Gens. John lived in Sauk City, Wis.

JOHN MEYER, son of Conrad Jacob and Minnie (Gruber) Meyer, was born about 1860 and died about 1884 of Bright's disease. He never married.

JOHN GOTTLIEB MEYER, son of Johann Philip and Appolana Meyer, was born Oct. 18, 1837 and died Oct. 25, 1925. He came to the United States before 1855. Lived in Alexander, Kentucky. His first wife was Nettie Bick. Their children: John, Ferdinand, Elizabeth, Louise, and Carrie. He was married a second time. No issue.

JOHN JACOB MEYER, son of Johann Philip and Appolana Meyer, was married May 16, 1854 to Margaret Riser. Buried in Sauk City, Wis. Was 94 years old. Margaret lived to be 77 years old. Their children: Anna, John, Jacob, Thomas, George Philip, Minnie and Conrad. He settled in Wisconsin in 1855. Lived in Sauk City.

JOHN PHILIP MEYER, son of Johann Philip and Appolana Meyer, was born January 23, 1825 and died November 30, 1879. He was married to Anna Barbara Sorger in December,





## THE MEYER FAMILY

1847. Children: John Philip, Conrad Jacob, Margaretha Anna, Thomas Gottlieb, Anna Barbara, Minna Appolana and John Philip. He was very tall, of medium weight, had blue eyes. He came from Bayreuth, Bavaria in the 1840s and settled in Pittsburgh, Pa.

"I think there were 3 children born in Pittsburgh and then the family moved to Wis. and settled on the farm on the Wisconsin River. There 4 more children were born; one of the children died in childhood." by Elzena A. (Meyer) Powell.

"He raised hops and made plenty of money, he was a smart and very kindly man. I have admired him very much." by Catherine L. Meyer.

JOHN PHILIP MEYER, son of John Philip and Anna Barbara (Sorger) Meyer, was born January 9, 1849. He was accidentally shot in Wisconsin and died September 10, 1862.

JOHN PHILIP MEYER, son of John Philip and Anna Barbara (Sorger) Meyer (Named the same as younger dead brother) was born October 27, 1865. He was married to Anna Shier who was born about 1866. Children: Ellen, Theodore, Louise. Lived in Eau Claire, Wis.

JOHN ROBERT MEYER, son of Philip Conrad and Cora (Kempter) Meyer, was born Dec. 6, 1927. On Dec. 17, 1949 he was married to Lee Stowell in Prospect Congregational Church, Seattle, Washington. She was the daughter of Ralph John Stowell. Jack was working on the thesis for the Doctor's degree (March 1953). He was to teach, full time, at Harvard in the fall of 1953.

JOYCE MARIE MEYER, daughter of Edward Valentine and Bessie Marie (Bryant) Meyer was born March 23, 1928. She was attending Wessington Springs, S.D. high school in 1941. In 1949 she was a technician for a doctor in Rapid City.

KAREN ARLENE MEYER, daughter of Edward Jessie and Leona (Schuettpeltz) Meyer, was born May 20, 1944.

KATHERINE MEYER, daughter of Richard Kempter and Hilda ( ) Meyer.

LESLIE KAREN MEYER, daughter of John Robert and Lee (Stowell) Meyer, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 14, 1953 (St. Valentine's Day).

MARGARETHA ANNA MEYER, daughter of John Philip and Anna Barbara (Sorger) Meyer, was born March 23, 1854 and died in Prairie du Sac, Wis. She was married to Valentine Accola. Children: John and George.

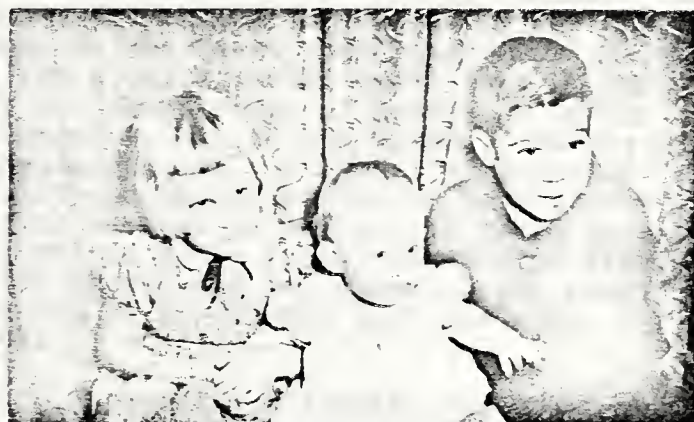
MARIAN FRANCES MEYER, daughter of Edward Valentine and Bessie Marie (Bryant) Meyer,

was born August 28, 1922. She was working in the Defense Department in Washington in 1941. In 1947 she married Earle Wilson.

MARILYN KAY MEYER, daughter of Philip Conrad and Patricia Pauline (Bradbury) Meyer was born Feb. 12, 1954, weight 9 pounds.

MARY (MAMIE) MEYER, daughter of John and Orl (Cadwell) Meyer, was born in 1863. Lived in Sauk City, Wis. Married Becker, who had a saloon in Sauk City. They had three children: a boy who died at age of about one year, Lottie Becker, who married Jack Hicks and lived in Sauk City, Wis., and Eliza Becker, who married Buff von Wald. Their children were: Harlow von Wald, Beatrice von Wald and Florence von Wald.

MELVIN MEYER, son of George Philip and Florence (Bickford) Meyer. Married. Had a son.



Stephanie, Marilyn and Philip Meyer  
1954

MINNA APPOLANA MEYER, daughter of John Philip and Anna Barbara (Sorger) Meyer, was born June 24, 1863 and died Jan. 1, 1955. She was married to John Richies. They had six children.

MINNA MEYER, daughter of John Jacob and Margaret (Riser) Meyer, was born in 1872. Not married. Lived in Sauk City, Wis.

PATRICIA ANN MEYER, daughter of Richard Kempter and Hilda Meyer.

PHILIP CHARLES MEYER, son of Philip Conrad and Patricia Pauline (Bradbury) Meyer, was born Jan. 26, 1948.

PHILIP CONRAD MEYER, son of Conrad Jacob and Agnes (Herley) Meyer, was born June 9, 1887. On Nov. 16, 1916 he was married to Cora Anna Kempter (Dec. 20, 1888- ). Children: Richard Kempter, Philip Conrad and John Robert. In 1953, living at 5103 Fawcett, Tacoma 8, Washington.





## FAMILY HISTORY

PHILIP CONRAD MEYER, son of Philip Conrad and Cora (Kempter) Meyer, was born July 9, 1920. He was married Jan. 19, 1944, in the First Baptist Church, Richmond, Calif. to Patricia Pauline Bradbury, daughter of Charles Valentine and Elma (Rinehart) Bradbury, of Richmond, Calif. Patricia played the cello.

RICHARD KEMPTER MEYER, son of Philip Conrad and Cora (Kempter) Meyer, was born June 24, 1918. He was married to Hilda. He got a master's degree at Pennsylvania State College, in 1952. He has been specializing in the vocational field. Moved to South Orange, N.J. in the fall of 1953.

STEPHANIE PAULA MEYER, daughter of Philip Conrad and Patricia Pauline (Bradbury) Meyer, was born March 30, 1950.

THOMAS MEYER, son of John Jacob and Margaret (Riser) Meyer, was born in 1864 and died of diphtheria at age 16.

THOMAS GOTTLIEB MEYER, son of John Philip and Anna Barbara (Sorger) Meyer was born February 2, 1856 and died in 1947 in Sauk City, Wis. He did not marry. He lived in Ashland, Oregon, in 1905. He was a carpenter. He made a very fine table top with a checkerboard of pink and white muscie shells from the Wisconsin River very accurately fitted and inlaid. He retired and came back to Sauk City and lived at Minnie Meyer's home.

WILBUR HENRY MEYER, son of Edward Valentine and Bessie Marie (Bryant) Meyer, was born April 13, 1918. Eyes, brown.



## THE NESBITT FAMILY

ELIZA NESBITT, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Tayler) Nesbitt, was born July 1, 1793 at Burnt Cabins, Pa. On Nov. 2, 1815 she was married in Huntingdon, Pa. to William Donaldson, by Rev. John Johnston, Presbyterian. They had one son and four daughters. Eliza died Dec. 26, 1854 and was buried in Hollidaysburg, Pa.

When Eliza was a little girl she made a sampler which read as follows:

## For a Ladys Sampler

Jesus permit thy gracious name to Stand,  
As the first effort of an infant hand:  
And while her fingers oer the canvas move,  
Engage her tender heart to seek thy love;  
With thy dear Children let her share A part.  
And write thy name thyself upon her heart.  
Elizabeth Nesbitt's verse for young ladies.

JAMES NESBITT was born in Ireland. He emigrated to America, probably in 1788, when he was twenty-one years old. He was given a certificate, dated Aug. 8, 1788, by the Grand Lodge of Masons at Dublin commending him to all Masons. He was in Huntingdon, Pa. in 1790. He practiced medicine and had an office on Penn Street. He lived on what is now called Third Street. He was an elder in the Huntingdon Presbyterian Church and was clerk of the session. He was on the church roll for 1790, '91 and '92.

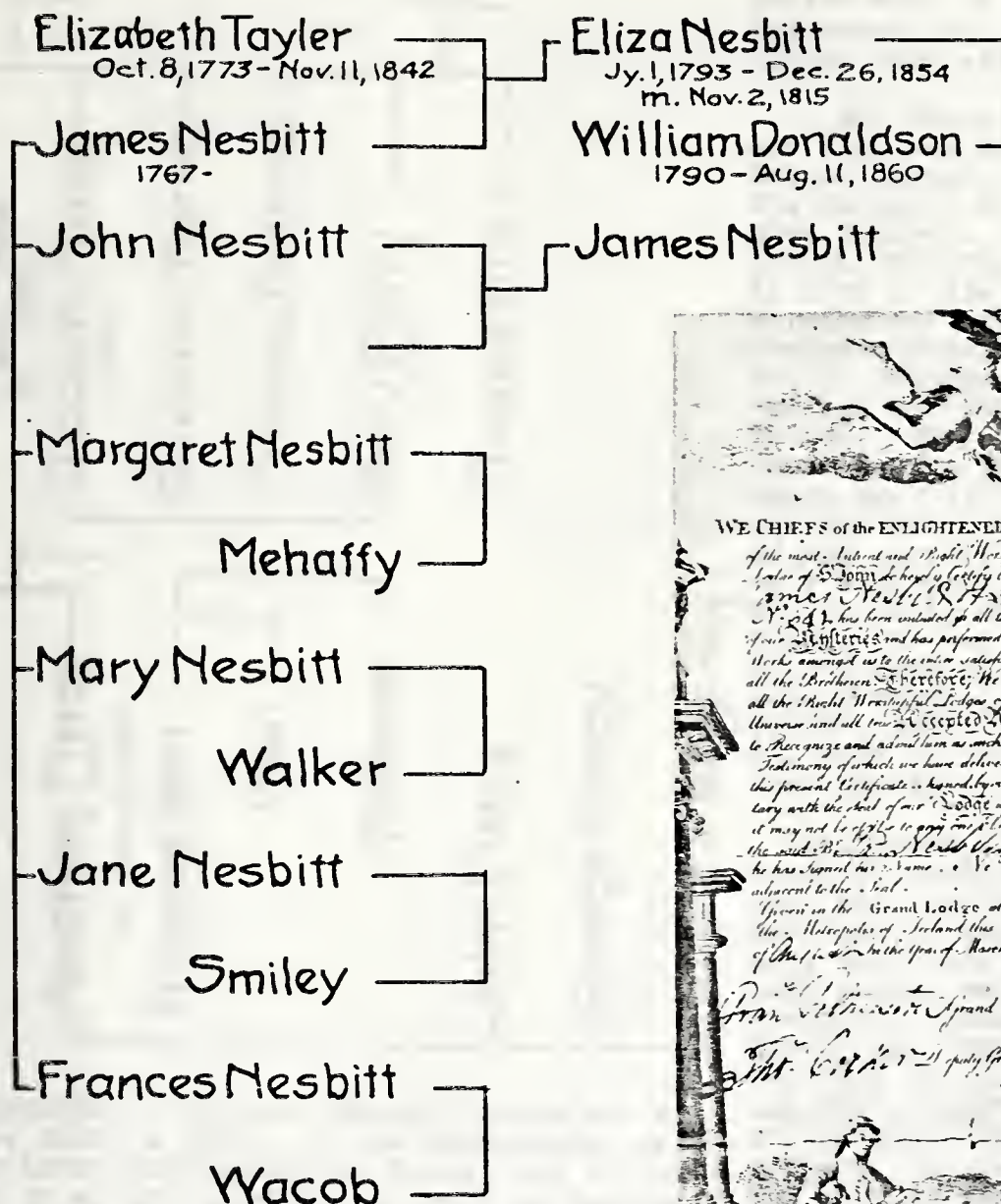
He married Elizabeth Tayler (born Oct. 8, 1773, died Nov. 11, 1842). They had a daughter, Eliza Nesbitt, who was born July 1, 1793 and died Dec. 26, 1854. Elizabeth Tayler lived at Burnt Cabins, Pa. She had red hair and was reputed to be an awful scold. She was buried at Hollidaysburg, Pa. She was a native American, according to Gertrude Jones, who gave to Ardelia B. (Meyer) Davis the mug which "belonged to Elizabeth Nesbitt, Grandma's grandmother. Grandma said she always kept it on a little stand beside her bed to drink water from."

Sherman Day, in his Historial Collections, states that the earliest attempt at a settlement by the whites, within the present limits of Huntingdon (meaning doubtless Huntingdon County) was probably the year 1749, on the Aughwick creek, in the extreme southern corner of the county. The adventurous pioneers of Cumberland County, disregarding the limits of purchases from the Indians, had penetrated to a number of places on the waters of the Juniata, beyond Kittatinny mountain. But by order of the provincial government, and in consequence of complaints from the Indians, Richard Peters and others, in May 1750, routed these intruders and burnt their cabins. The report states that "at Aughwick they burnt





## THE NESBITT FAMILY



Letter of Introduction for  
James Nesbitt.

the cabin of one Carlton, and another unfinished one, and three were burnt at the Big Cove. The name of Burnt Cabins is thus derived from this affair." That locality is still called Burnt Cabins. It is in Fulton County, Penna.

James Nesbitt made a will, on the twentieth of September, 1789, leaving his property in Liskerran and Cloghrea, County Donegal, Ireland, to his brother, John Nesbitt, of Liskerran. James Nesbitt left five shillings each to his sisters, as follows: Margaret Mehaffy, Mary Walker, Jane Smiley and Frances Wacob. The will speaks of a nephew, James Nesbitt. James Nesbitt died some time in the 1790's, and was buried at Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES NESBITT, son of John Nesbitt, was town clerk in 1799.

## THE PIERCY FAMILY

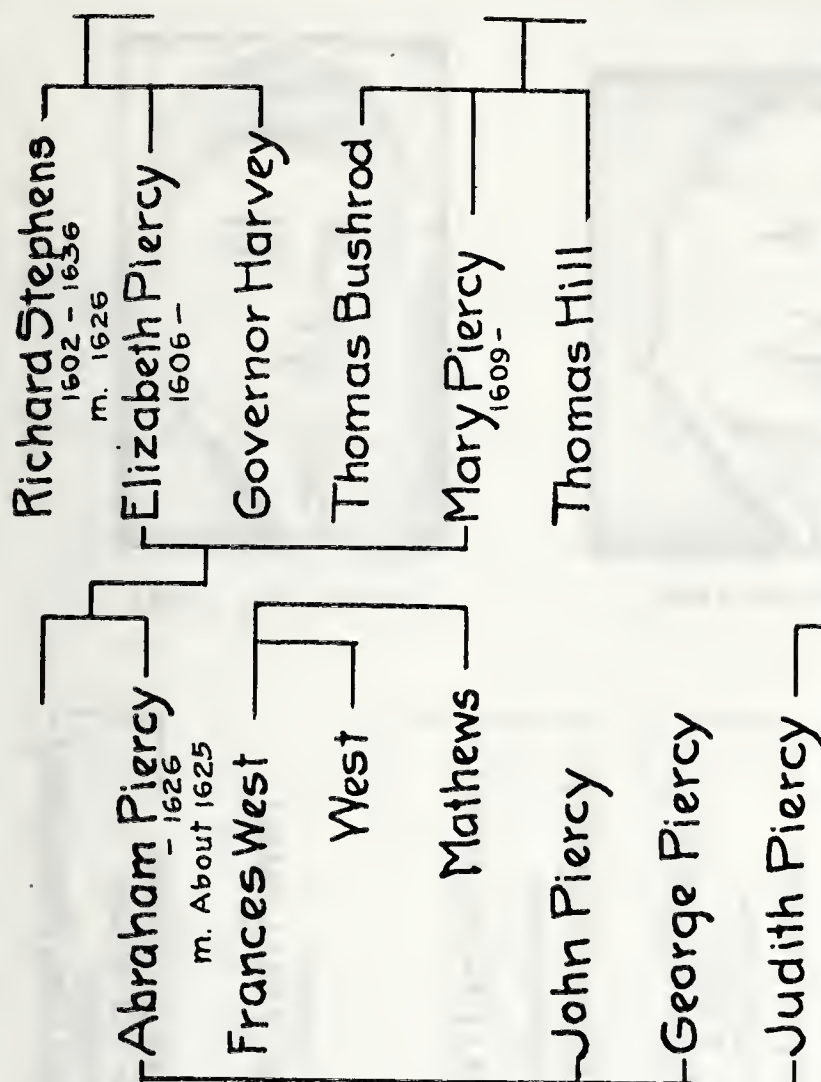
"ABRAHAM PIERSEY the father of Elizabeth Piersey, who was one of the younger branches of the Northumberland family came to Virginia very early. Before 1619 through an appeal made by his wife (name unknown but believed to be Townley) he obtained 115 acres of land on the upper Appomatox River; Piersey's Hundred, as it was called, was abandoned after the massacre in 1622.

"In 1619 he was appointed Cape Merchant and brought a very large outfit to the colony; thirty servants, ten dwelling houses, eight negroes and all other supplies in





## FAMILY HISTORY



proportion. He also brought cannon and at once built a fort. It was undoubtedly he, who built Northumberland House; and a letter is extant in which he wrote to England for plows and other farming utensils. It was in his administration that a Mr. Annis offered to buy the entire crop of Virginia tobacco. This was probably Chas. Annis, the first of his name in America. In 1623 Mrs. Piersey died, and the next year Mr. Piersey sent to England for his daughters. He was a member of the council under Gov. Yeardley for several years. About 1624 he bought the plantation of Flower dieu Hundred, containing one thousand acres. He also purchased twenty-two hundred acres, at the same point across the river James, called Weyanoke, a name that is still retained. He was also a patentee of Northern neck under Lord Fairfax. His associates were Yeardley, Claiborne, Sandys, Mathews and Gov. Wyatt. Lord Lawrence was the original patentee. He was now the largest land owner in Virginia.

"About 1625 he married Lady Frances West, widow of the former governor of Virginia. A little later he was appointed by King James to make inquiry in the exact condition of the colony, but on account of infirm health was obliged to leave the

active work to Messrs. Harvey, Forey, Jefferson, and Mathews, the other members of the commission.

Mr. Piercy died in 1626. A copy of his will was made by Benjamin Harrison. Delion Russell of London, was made overseer. His daughter Elizabeth inherited Flower dieu Hundred. Mary received Weyanoke, though her step mother, Lady Francis, was to have a life interest. She afterward married Gov. Mathews, but although she left the plantation in fine condition at her death, Mathews would not give it up to Mary who had married Thomas Hill, and lived in London. They made several trips to America to secure it but failed. On one of these Mr. Hill died, and Mary was left with several small children unprovided for. Later she married Thomas Bushrod. Mr. Piersey's will mentions brothers John and George, who probably died before the will was probated. He was the George Piersey who sold four shares of the London stock to Christopher Warner in 1620. He also mentions a sister, Judith Smithson who may have been the wife of John Smithson who was a Burgess from Martin's Hundred at that time."

ELIZABETH PIERSEY, daughter of Abraham Piersey, married Richard Stephens in 1626. They had four children. Elizabeth came to America in 1624, aged eighteen. Her sister Mary was three years younger and with their maid sailed in the Southhampton. After Richard's death, Elizabeth married Governor Harvey who died a few years later. Her after life is not definitely known. In claiming the property for her son Samuel she also claimed a third of it for her own maintenance, so that it is probable she lived and died in Virginia.



## THE POWELL FAMILY

CATHERINE AGNES POWELL, daughter of Lewis Walter and Elzena Agnes (Meyer) Powell, was born June 23, 1914, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She was graduated June 1936 by the University of Alabama with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

LEWIS EVAN POWELL, son of Lewis Walter and Elzena Agnes (Meyer) Powell, was born Jan. 28, 1916 and died in Kenosha, Wisconsin, Dec. 15, 1943.





## THE POWELL FAMILY



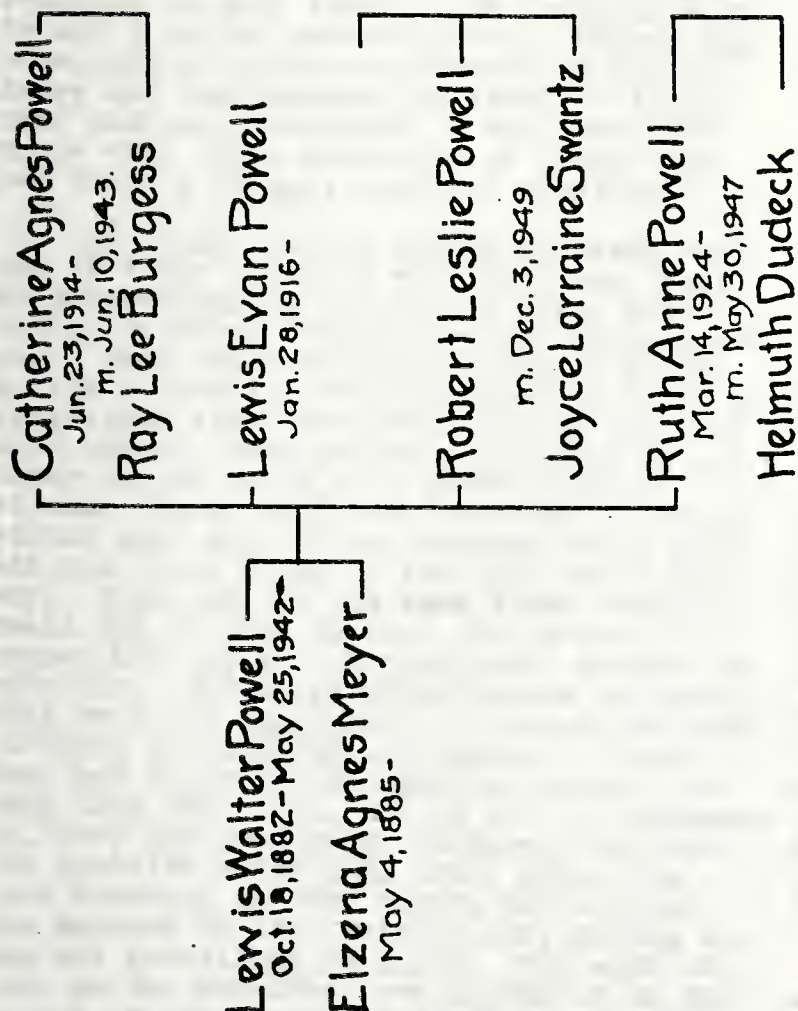
Lewis Evan Powell



Lewis Walter Powell



Robert Leslie Powell



RUTH ANNE POWELL, daughter of Lewis Walter and Elzena Agnes (Meyer) Powell was born Mar. 14, 1924. On May 30, 1947 she was married to Helmuth Dudeck. Their daughter: Martha.



Catherine Agnes Powell

LEWIS WALTER POWELL, was born Oct. 18, 1882 in Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha County, Wisconsin and died in Kenosha, Wisconsin May 25, 1942. He was a graduate of the Whitewater (Wis.) Normal School and taught in Milwaukee. He later practiced law in Kenosha, was a member of the School Board and served in the Wisconsin legislature.

ROBERT LESLIE POWELL, son of Lewis Walter and Elzena Agnes (Meyer) Powell was married Dec. 3, 1949 to Joyce Lorraine Swantz in Christ Methodist Chapel in New York City. She was the daughter of Elmer William Swantz of Kenosha, Wis. Robert was graduated from Whitewater State Teacher's College, June 10, 1949.





## THE RAGATZ FAMILY

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## MEMOIRS OF A SAUK SWISS

by the Rev. Oswald Ragatz

Translated and Edited by Lowell Joseph Ragatz, Ph.D. Published in the Wisconsin Magazine of History, Dec. 1935, Vol. 19 No. 2. Somewhat condensed by Geo. J. Davis, Jr.

The following manuscript was penned during the winter of 1899-1900.

Shortly before the death of my dear father, Bartholomew, he called me to his sick-bed and gave an account of our family, asking me to mark his words well so that I might keep sacred memories alive and in turn transmit information of interest which would otherwise be lost. We spent several evenings in this fashion, he speaking slowly and I taking careful notes. Mother was often called into consultation to verify dates and the sequence of events. After this had been completed, I went over the whole with them, gathering up loose ends and filling in gaps wherever possible.

It seems that my remote ancestor was one of three brothers who fled from Italy to Switzerland to save their lives after having forsaken Catholicism for Protestantism. They had been seized, tried, found guilty of heresy, and sentenced to death by starvation since the Roman church does not shed blood. They had been confined in a tower on the banks of a north Italian stream. Their cell had contained a little window near the ceiling through which fresh air and stray beams of sunlight found their way. This had, at the same time, been so small and so high up that the brothers' keeper had apparently considered escape impossible. But desperation breeds ingenuity. They were all small and, by discarding their clothing and lending one another a hand, they had contrived to squeeze through and drop into the river, one by one. Fortunately, they had been good swimmers, had made the opposite shore and, after procuring such covering as they might, had crossed the borders of free Switzerland, hiding by day and travelling by night. One settled down in the Engadine, one in Tamins in the Canton of Graubunden, and one in the Canton of St. Gallen. We are of the Tamins line . . .

Father was born in 1792, the son of George Ragatz and Margareta Koch who were married in 1786. There were two other brothers, John Henry (born in 1787) and Jakob (born in 1788). Father was a striking individual, six feet in height, with dark hair, deep eyes, and a swarthy complexion.

He was an architect-builder by profession and a man of means and standing in his home community. He was owner of a large lumber mill, was early elected Aman, and subsequently became Land-Aman.

He married twice. His first wife was Margaret Lundi. Five sons and two daughters, Christian (1817), George (1820), John Henry (1822), Jakob (1825), Bartholomew (1828), Margaret (1818), and Katherine (1823), were born. Some months after her death in 1830, he married Agnes Koch, a daughter of Oswald Koch. She was born in 1804. Three sons blessed this union: Oswald (myself), born March 17, 1833; Thomas, born December 27, 1835; and Julius, born November 17, 1838.

Although we were in comfortable circumstances for Switzerland, father and mother gave much thought to their children's future. They themselves were assured lives of ease and had their established places in the community. But what was to become of us? We were many, the country had been suffering from long continued depression, the national outlook was far from bright, and there was no longer much opportunity to make one's way. Consequently, reluctantly but bravely, they turned their thoughts to far off America, that land of golden hope and bright prospects whose name was on every tongue, and determined to start life anew on its friendly shores. Not that they themselves would ever benefit by the change. It meant sacrifice of all they held dear in the Fatherland - the severance of life-long ties and the turning of backs on a pleasant home in a hamlet where they enjoyed the friendship and esteem of all, to face the many perils of the deep, a long fatiguing voyage inland, and years of loneliness and hardship on virgin soil. This is never easy and at their age, few would have dared it.

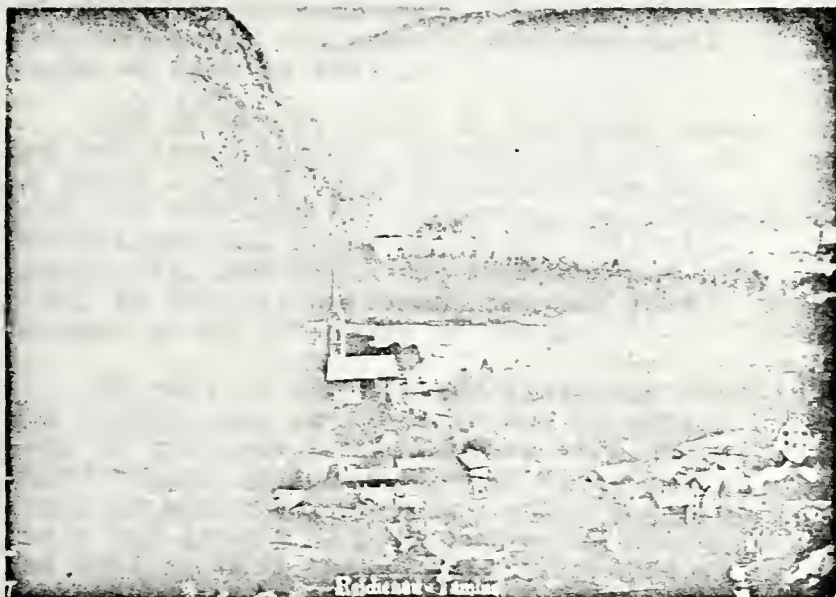
It was decided to send my oldest brother, Christian, first, in order that he might find a suitable location for our new home. Months passed before we heard from him. But at length, a long letter came. Christian wrote that he had made the trip safely, and that we should follow as soon as feasible.

And so we made our preparations. Huge quantities of vegetables such as beans and potatoes were dried, since seafarers carried their own food in those days. Boxes and chests were packed, and the eternal





## THE RAGATZ FAMILY



Tamins, Switzerland, ancestral home town of the Ragatz family.

*Tamins, Switzerland  
25 April 23  
Greetings from the Ragatz family  
where the Ragatzs came from. I have traced the  
line in part back to 1600. a Ragatz was  
usually mayor, magistrate etc. He did  
R. house (see rev. per. ed) still stands.  
Amel J. Ragatz*

question was, what to leave behind. Most things had to be, but we took tools, clothing, books, guns, a sword, and pistols. I felt very important and told my envious

companions that I would shoot a lion for each of them immediately upon my arrival. What is more, I really believed so.

Father's mill and our lovely home were sold, our household goods were auctioned off, and we bade a tearful farewell to Tamins on March 20, 1842.

The overland trip through Switzerland, the Germanies, and France took four weeks. Our family traveled in a large schooner (wagon) crammed with chests, boxes, and bed stuff and drawn by six strong horses. The route at first followed the Rhine, which flowed before our very door back home. The roads were very bad until we came near to Paris, and the wagons were often mired. Then everyone had to lend a hand. The natives there wore wooden shoes which clattered loudly as they walked along the cobble streets. We were used to felt and leather shoes and had never seen anything like that before, so thought it very droll.

We saw our first train in Paris, a railroad line having been opened only shortly before. The city was full of soldiers, and we saw the fat, jolly king driving through the streets.

In Paris, we got onto a barge and floated down to Havre where we stayed at a hotel for nine days until our ship sailed. It was a new three-master on its second trip. Its name was the Wood Leid and it carried 130 people. Passengers, as I have already said, were obliged to provide their own provisions in those days. The same was true of cooking utensils and bedding. The food problem was a serious one for a family of eleven like ours. We had brought many dried things with us and had purchased fresh eatables all along the way to conserve our supply. We now bought quantities







## FAMILY HISTORY

of smoked fish, salt pork, rice, coffee, tea, zwieback, and prunes, and two small casks of wine as well.

And so we set forth on the deep, placing our trust in God. Father had each of us drink a cup of salt water at once to ward off seasickness. However, he, brothers Bartholomew and Henry and I all fell violently ill, and until our stomachs had settled, we were so wretched that the rest thought us on the point of death.

We were on the sea for sixty-one days. The captain was an American and so were most of the crew. The sailors were rather gruff toward us passengers at first but, after my older brothers and other chaps of their age lent a hand at scrubbing the decks and similar hard tasks, they grew cordial enough.

We were a heterogeneous lot - Swiss, French, Bavarians, Badenese, etc. There was also a portly negro among us, the first black that we had seen. He was a very friendly and likable individual and taught us the English names of many things. He picked little Julius up one day and played with him. Father told brother to kiss him, which Julius did, but he at once wiped his mouth, seeming to think that he had dirtied it on the black face. That made us all roar and the negro most of all.

Father had not liked the ordinary quarters which allowed for no privacy and, by paying extra, had secured two rooms for us. These were called cabins and made our fare come to about \$20 a head, averaging full and half fare tickets. One cabin was for mother, the girls, and us little fellows. The other for father and the big boys. There were two beds built into the wall, one on top of the other, in each cabin. That did not give us enough sleeping room, so we put our boxes up against the other walls and spread mattresses and blankets out on them. Four slept in the beds in each cabin each night, and the others on the boxes. We took turns at it. It was really better on the boxes because two to a bed was tight sleeping. When we got to the tropics and it grew hot, the older boys took their mattresses out on deck and slept under the stars, but I never did.

There was a door between the two cabins, so we locked the outer door to Mother's opening onto the deck, and put chests in front of it. The only way we could enter was through father's. We kept our food and wine in the former so that it could not easily be gotten at and stolen. Father bought kegs which he filled with sea water each morning. We used them in bathing. Candles were stuck onto nails in the wall, and we hung our pots, pans, and kettles there too.

This was not very stylish, but we were far better off than most of the passengers on board. The other passengers slept in one enormous room below, each family between its own trunks. There was straw and sawdust on the floor down there. We children often went down to visit new friends until mother found vermin on us. That horrified her. Thereafter we had to stay on deck and never went down again. She made us bathe every evening and use strong soap, to keep us clean. We didn't like that at all and were glad when the soap ran out. Only father then had the cook make some more, and it was so strong that it burned.

There were many chickens, some pigs and sheep, a coop full of doves, and a cow on deck. These were for the first class passengers and the officers. They had fresh milk every day and ate up the poultry and small stock. We children did not like that at all, for we had made pets of even the swine. The funniest thing of all was a little garden which the captain's cook planted in some big boxes on deck. I remember that lettuce and onions grew there.

Each family did its own cooking out on deck, at the rear of the ship. There were two big stoves there, and each one using them had to pay some small sum. At first there was much quarreling over who was to cook when, but a schedule was finally worked out, and all then went well. We sometimes ate on deck, and sometimes in our rooms. It depended on the weather. When it rained, father did the cooking for mother. There was, of course, little variety possible and for years after, none of us had a taste for smoked fish or pickled pork. Father bought some fresh mutton from the cook once. It tasted delicious, even if we had played with the poor sheep the day before.

With the exception of ourselves and a few others, the passengers were a godless lot who spent their time playing the accordeon and fiddle, singing, dancing, and idle talk so long as the sea was calm. But then came a terrific three day storm in which a mast was torn off and the upper deck was smashed in. The ship creaked and groaned as if every timber would be wrenched from the next. Gigantic waves swept over us. What a change in tune now among the voyagers! There was calling on the Almighty for salvation on every hand, and father was sent for to lead in prayer. Such, however, is the perversity of human nature that, when the winds abated, they at once fell back into their old ways and one, a tailor, after having frittered his time away in cards all week, went so far as to sit on deck and sew the Sabbath through.





## THE RAGATZ FAMILY

Our voyage was not a particularly fortunate one. The captain was inexperienced and temperamentally unfitted to command. Then too, by ill fortune, the chief pilot was removed from duty and put into chains two-thirds the way across. This is how it happened. He had come onto the deck one night and had found the sailor doing watch duty there sound asleep. By way of punishment, he had ordered him to sit high up in the rigging all of the next day. This had angered the seaman, and he had sought revenge. Every morning several sailors brought water up from the hold and rationed it out among the passengers under the pilot's supervision, receiving occasional glasses of wine from them by way of appreciation. The latter was in strict violation of ship rules, though we did not know it. Upon its occurring again soon after his enforced perch far above deck, the embittered sailor reported the matter to the captain who investigated, found the charge true, and ordered the pilot incarcerated for winking at a grave infraction of rigid discipline. Thereafter the triumphant seaman was a hero among his fellows.

From then on, however, we were in trouble, for the new helmsman did not know how to handle the boat, and we wandered far south of our course. We barely escaped being wrecked while passing through the channel between Jamaica and Cuba. A strong counter-wind descended upon us as we were merrily sailing along under full canvas and, before the vessel could be brought under control, we were so close to the boulder-strewn shore of Cuba that we could hear the pounding of the surf. Another ship just ahead of us ran aground and broke up in a few minutes before our very eyes. The sharks made fast work of those unfortunates who did not drown.

The captain lost his head completely, and the sailors stood at their posts, trembling and cursing, waiting for orders. We had resigned ourselves to death when the cook suddenly appeared on the scene brandishing a cleaver and hacked away at straining ropes. There was a sudden roar as the sails were released. They flapped wildly in the wind, filling the air with a rapid succession of sharp reports for all the world like pistol shots as they snapped back and forth, tearing themselves into ribbons. But our mad landward drive had been checked, and we lifted our voices in thanksgiving to God for our delivery. From then on, no one had much faith in the captain, he having failed to meet the supreme test of seamanship.

And so, at length, we entered the Gulf of Mexico. The merciless sun beat down from a flaming sky upon a wide expanse of blue. The heat was well nigh unbearable, and worst of all, due to our unexpectedly

long voyage, the water supply ran low. What little remained was so foul that it stank, and we suffered greatly from thirst. In this situation, the wine we had brought along proved of real service. It seemed a shame to spoil a good drink by mixing it with a bad one, but a few drops in a glass of loathsome, scum-covered water enabled us to down the latter, and life itself depended upon that.

Several of the passengers now ran out of food, either from having brought too little with them or having eaten too prodigally at the outset. Fortunately, the captain had a stock of meal and bacon which was kept for such emergencies. But prices were outrageously high, and several persons were starving because they had no money. They had to be fed by the rest of us. Much food was stolen at this stage of the journey too, doubtless out of sheer necessity. Likewise, that sold was bad. The bacon was covered with mould and had to be boiled. The meal was full of weevils. When one man complained, the captain grew angry and said: 'You ought to appreciate the beetles - they're meat and are thrown in free.' However, a sailor showed purchasers how to kill them by putting the flour into a pan and heating it. When dead, they were picked out and the meal was then used.

One day, as we were moving slowly across a sea of molten brass, a steam propelled vessel approached, encircled us, and ran up a signal flag which meant 'Halt!' We poor passengers were petrified, for seeing three rows of menacing cannon, the report that we were about to be boarded by pirates got abroad. It was, in reality, only a British man-of-war policing the Gulf to suppress the slave trade. We were allowed to proceed on our way after a cursory examination, during which our Captain ascertained the exact position of the ship. It seems that some of his instruments were broken and that he had been uncertain just where we were. How he swore when he found us far off our course! From then on he acted as though he were mad.

We saw many fish those days, and shark in particular. They seemed to be following our vessel. It gave one a creepy feeling to see their upper fins cutting the surface of the water. Our ship disturbed many schools of flying fish, and it was sport to see them sail through the air to get away from us. One which fell on deck was a great curiosity. We marveled to see all these things for, living in the heart of Switzerland, we had not even heard of most of them.

We saw a huge turtle too, as big as a table top. The sailors tried to capture it with a harpoon, saying it would make good soup, but it escaped them. They had better





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luck when they threw lines overboard for fish and they gave these to the passengers, particularly to such among us as had treated them with wine.

The smokers had a hard time of it because all the tobacco, was used up before this part of our journey. But puff away they would, using substitutes such as dried tea leaves.

Then, at length, after sixty-one interminable days on the wide ocean, the watchman in the nest shouted 'Land! America!!' Everyone strained his eyes and, in due course, sure enough, a faint line of blue appeared on the horizon. Land, solid land again! Our future home, land of our dreams, which we would aid in building up!! We anchored off the mouth of the Mississippi until a pilot boarded us and took us up the deepest channel. And so we arrived at New Orleans.

It seemed strange to have firm ground underfoot again, and we had difficulty in walking at first. Mother laughed when we children said: 'Why, the ground looks just like that in Switzerland!' I suppose we had expected everything in the new world to be different.

We remained in the city for several days, waiting for a steamer to take us upstream, and found accommodations at an inn. We made the acquaintance of mosquitoes here. There were clouds of them and what a blood-hungry lot they were! We spent a miserable first night, and our bodies were covered with red blotches when at length the welcome morning dawned. The natives did not seem to mind them. Our gracious innkeeper's wife provided us with salve which afforded relief. After that we slept under netting which father secured.

We also saw a sight I shall never forget - the slave market, where men and women, some in chains, were being sold like cattle. Buyers looked them over from head to foot, not hesitating to strip the young female blacks and paw them over. When a dealer approached us and sought to sell us a servant we, who were from free little Switzerland turned away in disgust, father using the strongest language I ever heard come from his lips and mother weeping.

The summer heat of this far southland was well-nigh unbearable for us Europeans, and we rejoiced when we learned that the steamer on which we were to go up the Mississippi would weigh anchor on the morrow. We carried our baggage aboard and, late at night, five of us brothers and several other young Swiss chaps left the inn to guard it. A gorgeous full moon flooded the world with its silver beams, and the air was saturated with perfume from the spacious

flower beds on every hand. It gave us an airy feeling but we marched on, hand in hand, one giving another courage as we passed through the silent strange streets of a strange city in a strange world.

All went well until we reached the docks where we encountered a group of sailors carrying a large hoop. They swooped down upon us and, as we crowded together for protection, they suddenly threw it over our heads and held us encircled. The three youngest of us slipped out, brother Jakob running down the street calling for help. One of the ruffians made after him with a bared knife but was soon outdistanced.

Meanwhile, the others were robbing my older brothers George and Henry and the other fellows, emptying their pockets of all they possessed. But they met unexpected opposition for, coming to a sudden realization of what was transpiring, their victims struck out with fists and feet and a terrific encounter ensued, with us little fellows as trembling spectators.

Our party was badly outnumbered and must certainly have been worsted had Henry not cried out to George to draw his pistol and shoot the scoundrels. Father really had this weapon back at the inn. George usually carried it, but had left it behind without Henry's knowing it. However, the hoodlums understood German and no sooner did one of them hear what had been said than he cried, 'Make off! They've got a gun! and the whole body bolted from the scene, leaving everything behind. And so ended our nocturnal adventure. Fancy our consternation, then, when we found these same sailors among the crew of our own ship in the morning. To play safe, we took turns sitting with our possessions in day and night shifts throughout the journey.

The trip was anything but pleasant. Among the passengers were three fellow-countrymen of ours - two brothers and their sister. Because it was hot, they decided to sleep out on deck and spread their bedding there. In the still of night, one of the sailors seized the girl and tried to drag her off. Her cries awakened the brothers who lost no time. Opening their knives, they stabbed the fellow repeatedly and saved her. The whole ship was thrown into a turmoil, and the captain restored order only with the greatest difficulty. The culprit was badly wounded but survived and was placed under arrest. The brothers were exonerated following an investigation. After this incident, no one was molested but everyone was on edge, all the more so since we now told of our tilt with the sailors and pointed out the villains.

Glad we were when, at length, St. Louis was reached and we were obliged to change





## THE RAGATZ FAMILY

boats. Thus far, all of us who had crossed the Atlantic stayed together. Here, however, the party split. The Franzmann family - father, mother, and nine children, like us - set out to go up the Missouri on another steamer. We saw them off with firm vows to keep in close touch with each other. Only a few hours later the boiler exploded and killed them all, and many others as well, as they slept around it to keep off the chill of night. Truly, tragedy stalks abroad in a new land. The many tales of violence and disaster which we heard on the way up from New Orleans made our hearts quail.

We sailed up the Mississippi from St. Louis to Galena, Illinois. What an experience in the golden days of carefree youth - to watch the virgin forests, the grassy prairie lands, an occasional settler's home, and straggling villages on either bank drift slowly by! Mere fancy can never paint this land of dreams come true, and we boys soon forgot our disappointment at the lack of redskins peeping menacingly from behind trees in the reality of twenty-pound catfish caught from aboard our steamer. We arrived in Galena on July 4 and soon met a fellow-countryman, Mr. Enz. He laughingly told us that all the festivity was in honor of our arrival. But our dear brother Christian, who had directed us to meet him here, was no longer in town. A Hungarian count, Haraszthy by name, and an English capitalist, Bryant, who were laying out a new town, Sauk City, on the banks of the Wisconsin River, had engaged him to direct their building operations as he was skilled in the profession. And so, once again, we were on our way, this time making a three-day trip overland with our baggage, mother and us little fellows piled into two horse-drawn carts hired from a Yankee.

We struck right out into the wilderness. The road was little more than an ill-defined track and often so rough that father and the older boys were obliged to exert all their strength to keep the wagons from tipping over sideways. We passed only two pioneers' homes on our first day out.

At length, as night was falling, we reached a log cabin which was occupied by a French family. They were overjoyed to see us, for guests, offering contact with the outer world, are ever welcome in an isolated home, and when they learned that we had but recently been in their country and had even seen their King, they showered us with attention. Their fresh milk was very welcome to us weary travelers, and the shelter of their house, where we rolled out our bedding on the floor, was especially appreciated by mother who had had visions of ferocious prairie monsters pouncing down upon our party and making off with several of her darlings.

We took grateful farewell in the cool morning and made good time. But by singular ill chance, we found ourselves in an almost waterless region on this sixth of July and were suffering frightfully from thirst long before noon. Whenever our eager eyes lit upon a hollow, one of us made for it in search of a pond, but all in vain. Our throats were parched, our tongues were swollen, the horses were neighing in distress, and we younger children were crying bitterly when finally, in late afternoon, we located a spring, revived our drooping spirits, and recovered our strength.

It was already dark when we arrived at the home of an American farmer, built at the foot of a bluff in the so-called Black Earth Valley near a fine spring. He very hospitably provided his best for us, and we were preparing for bed after a hearty supper when an unearthly howl, chilling us to the marrow, set up. It was a pack of wolves and they kept it up for hours. One who had never sat in at such a concert, breaking out in the dead hush of night, cannot even faintly imagine the terror the sound strikes into the hearers' heart. This was our first experience. We often went through such a program in after years, but even as a grown man it always keyed me up and often drove me frantic.

At the close of the third day, July 7, 1842, we at length reached the Wisconsin River and saw the straggling little hamlet now known as Sauk City on the western bank. We signaled the ferryman by firing off our pistol and were soon across, at journey's end after 109 days of travel - nearly a third of a year.

Christian, always thoughtful, had made every preparation. He had built a cabin with a fireplace, had furnished it even unto an iron cookstove, which was a seven day's wonder for mother, and had lain in a barrel of flour, a barrel of sugar, and what not for us. So we were comfortably settled immediately on arrival, which made things far easier for us than for most newcomers.

But, of course, we did not intend to live in town. So, within a few days, father and the older boys went on the grassy plain beyond the settlement, now known as Sauk prairie, to stake out a claim. It was for the most part, literally no man's land, and we, as among the very first settlers, had almost unrestricted choice. How hard it was to make a selection - now this place seemed best, and now that one. What arguing and weighing of points there was! It seemed almost unbelievable to us, from crowded little Switzerland, that we might have our pick of virgin soil, yet such was the case.





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At length an ideal spot was found, only a dozen English miles west of Sauk City, in what is now section 36, Town of Honey Creek, along Honey Creek itself . . . We staked out 640 acres. The open prairie, some six by eight miles, spread before us. The ground was fertile, woods lay near at hand, and spring as well as creek water was easily accessible. Truly, this met heart's desire.

An Indian village stood on some of the land we claimed. It must either have been much larger once or the red men must have lived there long, for there were many graves about. The natives hunted and fished and their women grew corn. All were indescribably dirty and lazy. They often watched us at work, but we could never hire them to help. As we did not plow up the land they lived on, there was no trouble. But in due course, after the males had gotten hold of liquor from some of the settlers and had menaced a few whites, the men of the community marched against them and ordered them to clear out. They finally did so with great reluctance. A buck or two used to come back each summer to visit the old village site, and from them we gathered that the tribe had crossed the Mississippi. The graves and corn hills, were, however soon leveled and all trace of Indian occupation was thus erased.

It was, of course, a wilderness home at the outset. So far as we could learn, there was no one to the west of us to the Mississippi itself.

Wisconsin was then still a territory, and Sauk prairie had not even been put onto the land market. One simply squatted and when the land office opened, paid for his holding, enjoying prior right to it by virtue of settlement. Coming early, we had no boundary disputes as so many others did later on.

The men folk got to work forthwith. Considerable land was plowed that summer. They took the stock - four oxen, fourteen cows and a bull, six sheep, and fifteen hogs - out with them. Father bought the beasts of Count Haraszthy and paid for them in gold which he carried in a bag hung from his neck. Likewise, a favorable site having been selected, trees were felled and a cabin constructed. It was still uncompleted when cold weather set in, so we stayed in town while they lived on the farm in a little shanty, spending the week days working on the cabin and cutting down timber for use in building and making fences. They usually came to town to be with us on Sunday.

The weather was pleasant enough until November 13 when it turned bitterly cold over night. The northwest wind then penetrated one's vitals and drove every living

thing to shelter. Though our home was considered a well-built one, the frosty air streamed through loose chinks, and we hugged the blazing hearth. Father and the boys were on the farm, but mother was a resourceful woman and had us drag in fence posts and chop them up to feed the fire when we discovered that our supply of chunks was low. And then a blizzard set in, one such as I had never seen in Switzerland, with whirling snow filling the air and ultimately covering the ground to a depth of four feet.

In the midst of it, as darkness was coming on, the door suddenly opened and in stumbled father. He had been so concerned about us that he had hurried to town despite the wintry blasts and had been caught in the storm. He was not dressed for such a day, it having been Indian summer when he had last gone out to the farm, and he had not even taken gloves with him. The result was that his hands were frozen stiff and he was almost dead from exposure. It was only through heroic, unremitting effort lasting until dawn that mother thawed him out and saved his life without so much as the loss of a finger. But from that day forward, father suffered from chronic rheumatism and was an asthma victim; he was never really well again. The experience would have killed anyone less sturdy. He had never had a day's illness and, as folks used to say, had had the strength of an ox.

Merciless cold pressed down upon a hapless world. I have never known the like of it since. The boys came in after erecting a rough shelter for the stock and scattering feed about. Although our cabin was heated by a fireplace at one end and a cook-stove at the other, and both were kept going full blast, the water bucket, standing on the table between them, was usually frozen over. Some of my later Swedish parishioners in Minnesota used to 'sew their children in for the winter.' I here record the fact that we simply dared not remove our clothing for a full month and can testify that 'sewing in' served a real purpose in early days, though now held to scorn in a coal-stove era. As it was, we must surely have perished had it not been for the heavy featherbeds which we had brought along and in which we now spent most of our time, fully clothed.

But at length it grew warmer and we took heart again. Father and the older boys hurried out to the farm. Alas, nine of our cows and even more of our pigs and all the sheep were dead. After the cold spell, a redskin and his squaw went past our place. A prairie chicken happened to be perched on the top of a high tree, and he gave us the best demonstration of Indian shooting that I have ever witnessed. He deftly inserted an arrow in his bow, took





## THE RAGATZ FAMILY

rapid aim, and an instant later the fowl was fluttering to the ground. We let them cook it on our stove, which both thought very marvelous. But we were glad when they went, for they smelled badly.

One arctic full-moon night that first winter I put on an overcoat to go out for wood. When I opened the door, there stood a full-grown wolf, baring his fangs at me. Hearing my cry of alarm, father seized a gun and shot him. His skin hung on our farm-home wall for years.

The boys on the farm made the acquaintance of these beasts too. One crisp morning while brother Jakob was bound for the spring to get a pail of water, two of them suddenly put in an appearance and began circling around him, always drawing nearer as they did so. He had no weapon with him, so called for help. The others heard him, came running, and drove them off.

When, at length, gentle spring came north, we moved to our farm where father and the boys had a big four-room log cabin and a detached kitchen ready for us. How elated we were, standing before our new world home and looking at our land stretching north, south, east, and west!

We fell to with vim, plowing and seed-ing. Turning virgin prairie turf is back-breaking labor for man and beast alike and each night found us utterly fatigued. But we were exultant - it was all ours, and we were converting sheer wilderness into a smiling, habitable land.

We were rather irked at the large number of Indian mounds we had to plow down. There must have been at least twenty-five on our land. They were particularly numerous in a field close to the creek, near the old village. Some were shaped like animals and some like birds, and all were from three to five feet high.

This being virgin land, we disturbed innumerable moles, field mice, and snakes. The latter did not like to cross plowed land so always retreated into the dwindling grassy center piece. There were bull snakes, blue racers, six and more feet long, rattle snakes, milk snakes, blow snakes, and copper snakes - in fact, snakes and snakes. They gave both the oxen and us much trouble. It was only after I came out the victor in a fifteen minute contest with an enormous blue racer, in which I had nothing but a three-foot stick to defend myself with that I overcame my fear of them.

In 1845, father bought a team of horses in Milwaukee and brought it home, one of the first on the prairie. That year, too, we sank a bucket well and built a barn big enough for all our stock, hay and corn.

So far as material comforts went, we were soon as well off as at home in Switzerland. We grew wheat and rye and made our own light and dark bread. Our first grain was ground in Milwaukee. Then father bought a hand mill and we produced our own flour. The creek teemed with fish, which we considered a delicacy as we seldom had any at home. Deer, rabbits, squirrels, and prairie chickens abounded. We killed three bears, too - small black ones. Likewise there were passenger pigeons which flew in such numbers that we could see them pass overhead in long lines for hours at a time. We shot and snared them by the hundred, and mother cooked them and packed them away in jars of lard for future use.

Mother made butter and father cheese. He had to learn this from a book but soon mastered the art, and for years 'Ragatz cheese' was in great demand in Sauk City. We grew hops and brewed our own beer. We likewise made wild grape and elderberry wine, both of which were excellent. We built our own press and casks - not an easy task for novices. We picked quantities of wild strawberries and blackberries and ultimately had our own apples. We always had a big garden, from the first year, and grew lettuce, radishes, beans, cucumbers, potatoes, tomatoes (which we called 'love apples') and, later on, even sweet corn and melons which we had thought so disgusting in New Orleans. Mother and the girls made our heavy clothing from wool of our own sheep.

In the middle of one hot summer night (it must have been 1846 or 1847) we were awakened by a dull roaring noise and found the prairie and marsh to the south of us ablaze. It was an awesome sight - a wall of fire as far as one could see, with sparks flying high and smoke rolling in immense billows. Birds shrieked hoarsely, and terrified rabbits by the score ran past us. But we lost no time in gaping - we ran half a mile or so from home, beyond our fields, and set fire to the grass there. We kept things under control and, when the racing flames came along some time after, there was nothing left to burn. The fire consequently died down, sparing our farm. Our cattle had broken out of their pens and run away. It was nearly a week before we rounded them all up again (we had about fifty then, including two bulls).

We had brought many good books along with us for, as father had wisely said: 'We must have mental and spiritual food out there in the wilds', and several dozen volumes proved worth their weight in gold to us. Whenever father went to Milwaukee with the crops, he brought others back, and our collection was long the only library on the prairie. Many a settler came to our home-stand to borrow a supply of reading matter,





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and most of the books loaned were carefully returned.

Sunday morning was strictly reserved for worship. Father sometimes read a sermon - at other times he preached one of his own. Much attention was paid to sacred music. Four of us were trained as a quartet, and all of us often sang together, too. Afternoons were commonly given over to uplifting discussion, prayer and meditation. It was at such times that our spiritual lives were remade.

I think mother bore the heaviest burden of our move to America. Father was always full of energy, planning this and planning that. He did a dozen things at once and did them all superlatively well. Once on the farm, he seldom had an idle moment and was restless, pacing the floor, when he found himself in that situation. Often at eventide, he would go before the cabin and look about him exultantly, saying 'It is ours, every bit ours. We have wrestled these smiling fields from the wilderness.' That brought contentment to him. But it never did to mother. Not that she minded the work - she never complained though, with all the girls' help, her day was always longest. Somehow, her courage often failed her. She many times said to father: 'Would that I could have your faith. Why, it will be a thousand years before this land is settled up. Our children and all that follow them, for generations to come, will be uncouth peasants.' And the thought saddened her. Then father would smile and tell her that in her own life time and his the prairie would be covered with homes and that trains such as we had seen in France would carry off its produce. Yet, though she willed to believe it, she never did. Once, I recall, she took my hands and said 'They should not be so hardened with toil. I do not want you to be a farmer.' That is why she rejoiced when two of us ultimately entered the ministry.

It came about that many Graubundeners settled near us within a few years, forty-one families arriving in a single summer. There was plenty of land for all. Father often picked out pieces for friends of his who sent word that they were coming. Thus a community much like that at home developed and, because father had been Land-Aman there, he bore that courtesy title on Sauk prairie and was constantly called upon to settle disputes. His decision was always made after prayer and careful study and was by common agreement accepted as final.

The old homestead was now the social center of the prairie. We were seldom without guests. Likewise, our home at this time became a church on Sunday mornings, the whole countryside turning out to hear

father preach and pray. Thus our simple family devotionals developed into congregational worship. He was the most brilliant orator I ever knew. He was as one inspired, and even the Indians and Yankees arriving with the others were completely under the spell of his fervor though he knew nothing of their language to speak of, and they understood no Bundernisch. And when he led us in singing, his rich, full voice booming out, we were transported to other realms.

On October 12, 1850, a protracted revival service opened at the Ragatz homestead. Some seventy conversions were effected. A regular church building was now obviously badly needed, and Bartholomew Ragatz deeded six acres of land for a site. A log structure was erected as a community enterprise during the winter. It was, from the outset, known as the 'Ragatz Evangelical church' and successive buildings on the same spot have borne that name to the present day.

The second Ragatz church, a handsome stone structure, was erected in 1875. It was struck by lightning and burned in 1904 but was rebuilt.

Bartholomew Ragatz served both as church officer and as town assessor after local government was instituted.

Bartholomew Ragatz died on September 20, 1859, of ailments originating in his exposure to storm seventeen years before. His wife, Agnes, died on September 24, 1876. Both lie buried in the Ragatz church cemetery. Husband and wife alike lived to see his prediction of a well-peopled prairie and rail communication with the outer world come true.

ARTHUR RAGATZ, son of Oswald Ragatz, was a minister in Denver and Sterling, Colorado.

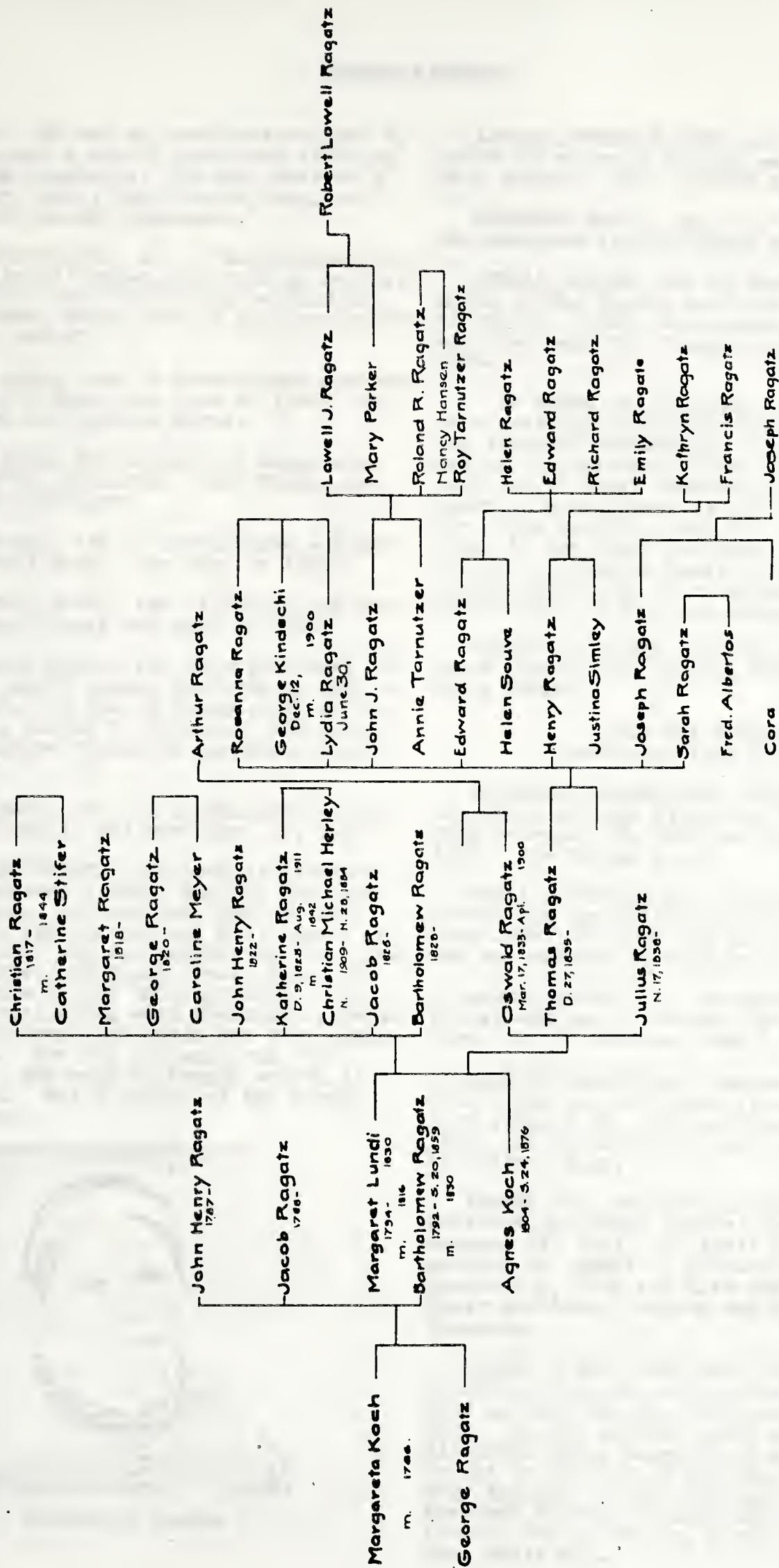
BARTHOLOMEW RAGATZ, son of George and Margareta (Koch) Ragatz, was born in 1792 and died Sept. 20, 1859. In 1816 he was married to Margaret Lundi. Children: Christian, Margaret, George, John Henry, Katherine, Jacob and Bartholomew. In 1830 he was married to Agnes Koch, daughter of Oswald Koch. Children: Oswald, Thomas and Julius.

Bartholomew Ragatz was an architect-builder in Switzerland, (Graubunden). After he came to the United States, he was a farmer and lay preacher (Evangelical). He gave land for and built the Ragatz Church at Honey Creek, Wisconsin, about six miles from Prairie du Sac.

Oswald Ragatz wrote: "Father was a striking individual, six feet in height, with dark hair, deep eyes, and a swarthy











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complexion. He was an architect-builder by profession and a man of means and standing in his home community. He was owner of a large lumber mill, was elected Aman, and subsequently became Land-Aman."

CHRISTIAN RAGATZ, son of Bartholomew and Margaret (Lundi) Ragaz, was born in Switzerland in 1817. He "ultimately settled in Dubuque, Iowa, where some of his descendents are living today".

GEORGE RAGAZ, son of Bartholomew and Margaret (Lundi) Ragaz was born in 1820. He was married to Caroline Meyer.

GEORGE RAGAZ was married to Margareta Koch in 1786. Children: John Henry, Jacob, and Bartholomew.

JACOB RAGAZ, son of Bartholomew and Margaret (Lundi) Ragaz, was born in 1825.

JOHN HENRY RAGAZ, son of George and Margareta (Koch) Ragaz was born in 1787.

JOHN HENRY RAGAZ, son of Bartholomew and Margaret (Lundi) Ragaz, was born in 1822 in Switzerland. He was an Evangelical Minister. Had a church in Chicago. His throat gave out and he became an insurance agent and banker.

JULIUS RAGAZ, son of Bartholomew and Agnes (Koch) Ragaz, was born Nov. 17, 1838.

KATHERINE RAGATZ, daughter of Bartholomew and Margaret (Lundi) Ragatz, was born at Graubunden, Switzerland, Dec. 9, 1823 and died in Prairie du Sac, Wis. August 1911. In 1842 she was married to Christian Michael Herley, at Honey Creek, Wis. In 1840 she came to the United States. Her principal residences were Graubunden, Switzerland, Roxbury, Wisconsin and Fort Bragg, California. She had six sons and five daughters. She went to common school of Switzerland. Was a member of the German Reform church.



Catherine Ragatz

LOWELL JOSEPH RAGATZ, son of John J. and Annie (Tarnutzer) Ragatz, was married to Mary Parker. Son: Robert Lowell Ragatz.

MARGARET RAGAZ, daughter of Bartholomew and Margaret (Lundi) Ragaz was born in 1818.

OSWALD RAGATZ, son of Bartholomew and Agnes (Koch) Ragaz, was born March 17, 1833, in Tamins, Canton Graubunden, Switzerland, and died near St. Joseph, Michigan in April 1900.

He began his clerical labors in 1853 as a preacher on the Jefferson circuit of the Illinois conference of the German Evangelical association. "The most spectacular incident of those crowded years was the massacre of some ninety of his parishioners in the Sioux uprising near St. Peter, Minnesota, in the early sixties. Serious throat trouble - a common Ragatz ailment - at length forced him to withdraw from active church work in the late seventies."

ROLAND R. RAGATZ, son of John J. and Annie (Tarnutzer) Ragatz, was married to Nancy Hansen.

#### THE MAY FAMILY (continued from page 81)

MARGARET THERESA MAY, daughter of Thomas O'Neal and Ann Elizabeth (Byng) May, was born February 18, 1824 and died August 28, 1886. She became a nun.

MARIA CATHERINE MAY, daughter of Thomas O'Neal and Ann Elizabeth (Byng) May, was born April 18, 1834 and died April 26, 1908. She was married to William G. Pettit.

MARTHA LOUISE MAY, daughter of Thomas O'Neal and Ann Elizabeth (Byng) May, was born July 6, 1829 and died April 26, 1908.

MARY ELIZABETH MAY, daughter of Thomas O'Neal and Ann Elizabeth (Byng) May, was born January 17, 1817 and died September 15, 1891. On November 20, 1849 she was married to Fielder Suit.

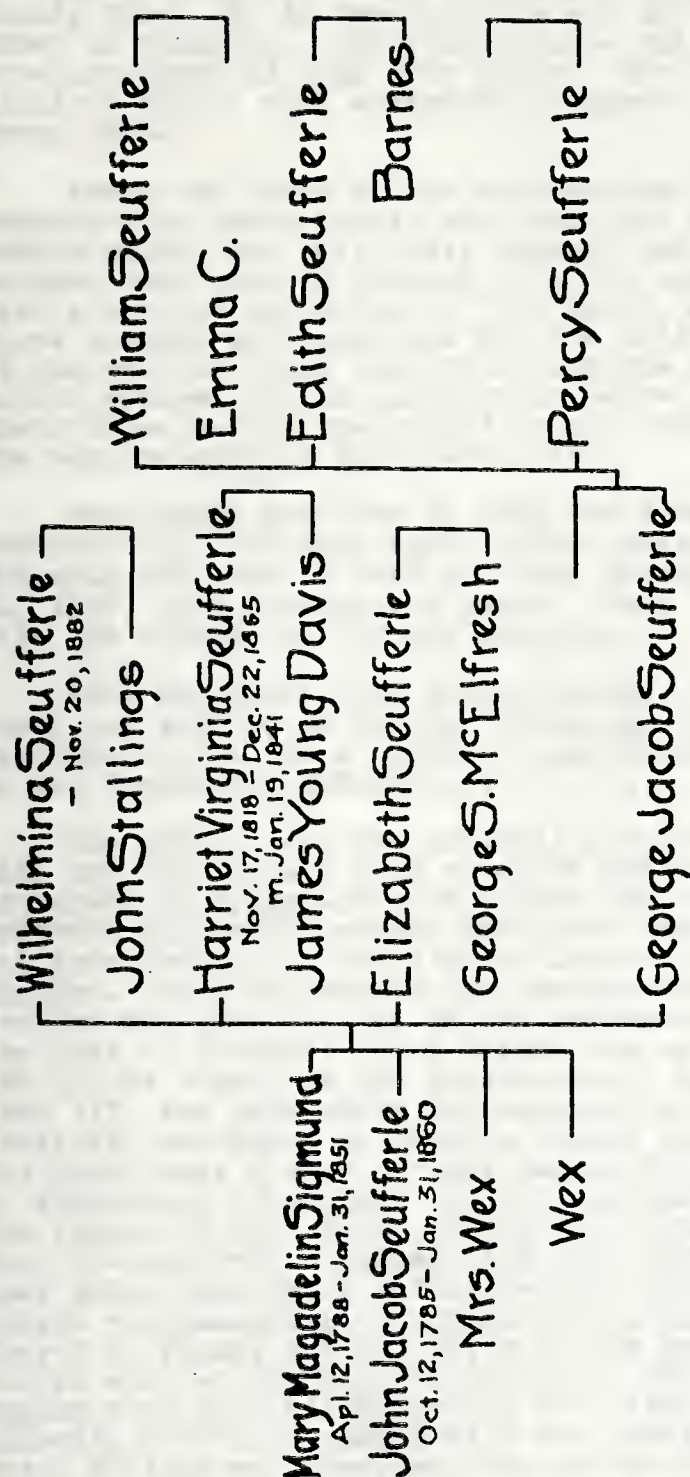
PHOEBE MAY, daughter of Marcus Byng and Gertrude Jeannette (Davis) May was born January 25, 1901. On April 7, 1934 she was married to Robert G. Thomason, who was born December 4, 1896 and died November 1, 1940. Their children: Sandra and John Griffith Thomason.

THOMAS O'NEAL MAY, son of George and (Russell) May, was born at Annapolis, Maryland on November 22, 1787 and died May 30, 1845. He was married April 4, 1816 to Ann Elizabeth Byng, daughter of John Byng. He fought in the war of 1812-14. Children: Mary Elizabeth, Ann Cecelia, John Thomas, Margaret Theresa, Joseph Ignacious, Martha Louise, George Thomas, Maria Catherine and John Felix May.





## THE SEUFFERLE FAMILY



EDITH SEUFFERLE, daughter of George Jacob Seufferle, was married twice: Husbands: Barnes, first, Benton, second. Divorced from both. Had two daughters. One married a Peacock.

ELIZABETH SEUFFERLE, daughter of John Jacob and Mary Magadelin (Sigmund) Seufferle, married George S. McElfresh.

GEORGE JACOB SEUFFERLE, son of John Jacob and Mary Magadelin (Sigmund) Seufferle, was born in 1825. He lived in Washington, D.C. He had one daughter and four sons. He wrote me in 1910 "The name Seufferle,

at my death, becomes extinct, as there are no males. My sons, four in all, are dead, and my granddaughters, if they marry, will change the name."

HARRIET VIRGINIA SEUFFERLE, daughter of John Jacob and Mary Magadelin (Sigmund) Seufferle, was born Nov. 17, 1818 near Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Maryland. She died Dec. 22, 1865 at Washington, D.C. of cancer of the womb. Adult height, medium; weight about 120 lbs. Dark brown hair.



Harriet Seufferle

Strong sight and hearing. Speech normal. Very energetic. Intermediate temperament. Ability in vocal music, poor; in drawing and coloring, poor, in literary composition, poor; in calculating, good. Lutheran. On Jan. 19, 1841 she married James Young Davis. Children: eight.

JOHN JACOB SEUFFERLE was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 12, 1785 and died and was buried in Washington, D.C. Jan. 31, 1860. Emigrated and landed in Philadelphia, Pa. July 4, 1814. Original trade or occupation was a cloth and linen weaver and the last 25 years of his life a baker. He married Mary Magadelin Sigmund. Their children: Wilhelmmina, Harriet Virginia, Elizabeth and George Jacob. John Jacob Seufferle had a second wife, a Mrs. Wex who had a son named Henry Wex. John J. Seufferle was heavy set; about 5 ft. 8 ins. tall. He ran a bakery on 7th Street near D, in Washington, D.C.

WILHELMINA SEUFFERLE, daughter of John Jacob and Mary Magadelin (Sigmund) Seufferle, was born in Germany before 1814. She died Nov. 20, 1882. She married John Stallings. They had two or three children. She was very small. G.J.D.Sr. thinks she did not weigh over 90 pounds. She lived with James Y. Davis in her later years.





## FAMILY HISTORY

### THE SMITH FAMILIES

There were two Smith branches on our family tree; one in Pennsylvania and the other in Virginia. The Pennsylvania Smiths were ancestors of John Penn Jones. The Virginia Smiths were ancestors of James Young Davis.

Among the first of the Scotch-Irish emigrants to Pennsylvania were John and Susannah Smith, who left their home in the northeastern part of Ireland in 1720, one year after the enforcing of "The Test", and whose special grievance was not the raising of the rent of their homestead, but the absolute refusal of the landlord to renew their lease unless they would comply with the requirements of that hated act.

John Smith was born in 1686 and died December 19, 1765 aged seventy-nine years. Susannah was born in 1691 and died December 24, 1767, aged seventy-six years. They were the parents of fifteen children.

They emigrated from Ulster County, Ireland, and settled in Uwchlan township, Chester County, Pa., in a locality long known as the Brandywine Settlement.

The family name was originally Macdonald, and that branch from which he descended formed an important part of the earliest Scottish emigration across the North Channel into Ireland in the time of James I of England. Near the end of the seventeenth century the family lived in the northeastern part of Ireland. Just before the Battle of the Boyne, as the soldier-king, William III, was personally reconnoitering the locality, which was so soon to become famous, his horse cast a shoe. There was no farrier in attendance to replace it, but Macdonald, the father of John Smith, in whose neighborhood the accident occurred, and who, like many other farmers in thinly peopled districts was something of a blacksmith, volunteered to repair the injury, shod the horse, and so enabled the King to proceed. The legend says that his neighbors who, like himself, were in sympathy with the cause of which William was champion, called him "the smith". In that district there was a surfeit of Macdonalds, and there was hardly enough names to individualize the members of the clan. Smith was to them a novelty and this particular Scotchman, proud to have his name linked with that of a great man and a decisive battle, as that of Boynewater was soon known to be, accepted the cognomen and handed it down to his posterity as the family name.

In a letter, dated Feb. 14, 1955, Mr. Harry W. Lenig wrote concerning this Smith family; "only their son Abraham came to Perry County, and he had a son, John, who went to Plymouth, Indiana. Abraham's son Solomon (1791-1884), had a son, John, who died in the Army. I rather doubt any

connection with this and the Baskins family."



The Pennsylvania Smiths who are known to belong to our family are shown in the chart on page 105.

AGNES OR NANCY SMITH, daughter of John and Mary Margaret (Baskin) Smith, was born Oct. 1, 1785 and died in 1822. She married Robert Mitchell, who was born March 15, 1783. They had two daughters; Margaret and Martha.

Margaret was called Peggy. A newspaper item refers to the mother as Nancy (Smith) Mitchell. Peggy and Martha Mitchell never married. I visited them one afternoon in 1899 at their home where they lived alone near Newport, Pa.

ANNIE B. SMITH, daughter of George Clark and Jane Elizabeth (Walters) Smith, was living in Lewistown, Pa. in 1932.

ELIZABETH SMITH, daughter of and (Tinsley) Smith died about 1843, and was buried in the Methodist ground opposite the Congressional cemetery, Washington, D.C.

Elizabeth Smith of Northumberland county, Va. was married, on July 17, 1790, by Rev. A. Emmerson to Loftis Jones. She was a member of the Episcopal church, Norfolk, Va., but after leaving Norfolk, going over to Northumberland county to live, and there being no Episcopal church in that section she became a member of the Baptist church.

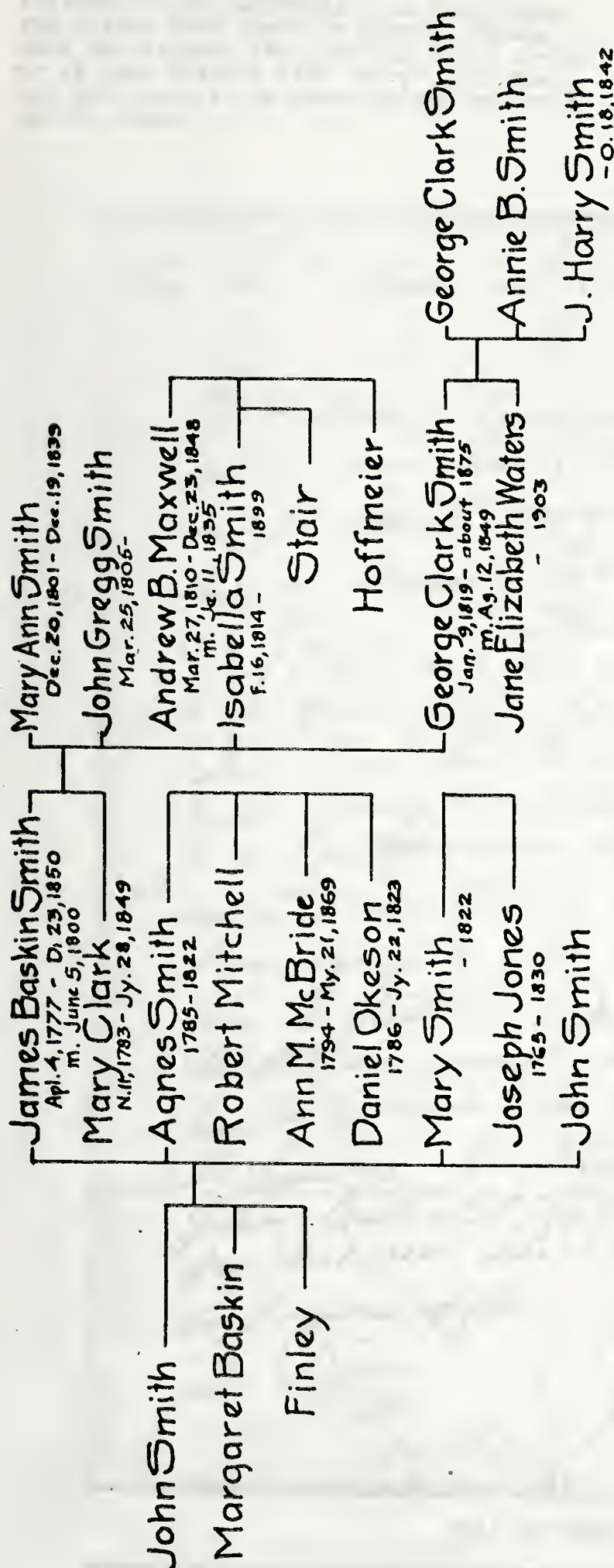
"In 1739 St. Paul's Church was erected on the west side of 'the road leading out of town' (Norfolk, Va.). Historians have stated that this venerable old edifice was almost the only building that escaped destruction from the conflagration of '76. All the combustible part of this church was consumed; the walls, however, remained as they are now, alike uninjured by the destructive hand of Time, the raging of the devouring element, or the balls from Dunmore's ordnance, - - - The ground-plan of the building is in the shape of a Roman cross, - - The windows and doors are arched; and there is a large circular window above the entrance in the southern end, and also in the northern."

"St. Paul's having been built upon the principal avenue leading out into the country, gave to it the name of Church Street."





## THE SMITH FAMILY



Elizabeth (Smith) Jones "was a very beautiful singer." Her "aunt, by her father's side, was a Mrs. Rogers and I have heard her say that General Roger Jones was a relative of Loftis Jones." Elizabeth and her brothers, Thomas and Wyet, were adopted by their uncle Charles Tinsley when their mother died. S. Hazen Bond, in a letter dated Oct. 2, 1928 said "I also remember hearing my Grandmother say she had two uncles at Valley Forge with Washington, whose names were Thomas and Wyet Smith; that one of these was a drummer and one a fifer." After moving to Washington, D.C., Elizabeth sang in the choir of a church on Virginia Avenue, in 1831 or 1832.

GEORGE CLARK SMITH, son of James Baskin and Mary (Clark) Smith, was born Jan. 9, 1819 and died about 1875. On August 12, 1849 he was married to Jane Elizabeth Walters, who died in 1903. Their children were George Clark Smith, Annie B. Smith and J. Harry Smith.

GEORGE CLARK SMITH, JR., son of George Clark and Jane Elizabeth (Walters) Smith.

ISABELLA SMITH, daughter of James Baskin and Mary (Clark) Smith, was born Feb. 16, 1814 and died 1899 at Newport, Pa. She had three husbands and died a widow. The children of Isabella and Andrew B. Maxwell were Margaret E. (Mar. 26, 1838-Jun. 12, 1839), Martha M. (Nov. 7, 1845-Jul. 1, 1848), Isabella (1848-May 26, 1848) and James Maxwell. The child of Isabella and Mr. Stair of Chambersburg died young. Isabella's third husband was a Hoffmeier.

JAMES BASKIN SMITH, son of John and Margaret (Baskin) Smith, was born April 4, 1777 in Cumberland County, Pa. on the farm belonging to Andrew Stephens, Sr. He was married, by Thomas Hulings, June 5, 1800 to Mary Clark. They had four children: Mary Ann, John Gregg, Isabella, and George Clark. James' principal residence was Port, Perry County, Pa. He lived in Lewistown, Pa. also. He was known as the Irish schoolmaster, and was, later, a tailor, at Newport (early Reidersville).

J. HARRY SMITH, son of George Clark and Jane Elizabeth (Walters) Smith, died Oct. 18, 1932.

JOHN SMITH married Mrs. Margaret (Baskin) Finley. The children by this union were Agnes, James Baskin, Mary and John. John Smith was buried in Dick's Gap old Presbyterian Church graveyard on the road leading to Clark's Ferry (at Duncan's Island).

John Smith made a will on April 7, 1801 the original of which was presented by Isabella (Smith) Maxwell to Gertrude Jones and by her to Philip Davis. It is





## FAMILY HISTORY

written in the handwriting of John Diven. The letter from Isabella Maxwell states that the witness (Wm. Baskin) was a brother of John Smith's wife "Mary", and that son John learnt the chair making business as his trade.

JOHN SMITH, son of John and Margaret (Baskin) Smith, was the youngest one of the family. He lived with his brother James when he lived in Lewistown. John learned the chair making business as his trade. He died at James home in Lewistown and is buried in the old Presbyterian graveyard at Lewistown, Pa.

In the Name of God (Amen)  
 I John Smith of the Township of Cumberland County & State of Pennsylvania Being Weak in body but of Sound Memory (Blessed be God) do this Twentieth Seventh Day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight Hundred & one - Make and Publish this my Last Will & Testament following (that is to say) first I do Will & bequest to my beloved Wife Margaret the Whole of My Estate Real and Personal After paying My Just Debts During her Natural Life And At her Decease to be Equally Divided amongst My four Children together with Rachel Kinley. Viz. Rachel James Agnes Mary Agnes & John My Will is that when John be put to a trade of his own Choice with the Mothers Consent I do Will and Appoint My Trusty Friends John Swatt & Abraham Hartley My Executors In Witness Whereof I the said John Smith set My hand and Seal this the Day and year Above Written  
 In presence of the  
 John Diven  
 Wm Baskin John Smith

Will of John Smith





## THE STEPHENS FAMILIES

JOHN GREGG SMITH, son of James Baskin and Mary (Clark) Smith, was born March 25, 1805. He died young.

MARY SMITH, daughter of John and Margaret (Baskin) Smith, married Joseph Jones. She died in 1822 of blood poisoning from cutting a finger while washing dishes. The children of Mary Smith and Joseph Jones were Eleanor, Margaret, John, F. Ellis and Thomas. There is a story that Mary Smith Jones was sitting by the fire place one day and the children, of whom there were several then, were making a racket and probably annoying her in other ways. She exclaimed "I wish I could have a little peace." Her little son John Penn wondered why she did not get herself a piece as there was plenty in the pantry. He was accustomed to the colloquial expression to "have a piece" meaning to get some food.

MARY ANN SMITH, daughter of James Baskin and Mary (Clark) Smith, was born September 20, 1801 and died Dec. 19, 1839.

THOMAS SMITH, son of (Tinsley) Smith.

WYET SMITH, son of and (Tinsley) Smith.

## THE STEPHENS FAMILIES

--oOo--

Stephen is a Greek word meaning crown.

Under the heading "Tribes of Attica", in the "Historia Miscellania" (a compilation of local ancient history,) is an account of the "Stephanopolous". I found this at the Congressional Library. It was in Greek, written about one hundred and fifty years ago, and would have cost over one hundred dollars to get translated, so I was not able to find out what it contained. But history gives the tribes of Attica an Egyptian origin - says they settled in Greece and taught the natives the culture of Egypt. This is assuming that there were any natives.

From an Egyptian story I have learned that there were painters and sculptors who in the dawn of history rebelled against the formalism of Egyptian art which was rigidly prescribed by the high priests who ruled the state. Could it not be possible that a band of Egyptian artists rebelled and went to Greece, there to express their ideas of God and religion in the arts of sculpture as was later done by artists in Cathedral architecture.

Mr. Anthony Hope in his novel "Phroso", centers the interest in the Stephanopolous of Neopalia, an island in the Aegean Sea about one hundred miles from Rhodes. The family (Stephanopolous) were hereditary sovereigns of the island. Alexander, an ancient bard of the family is quoted in a fragment of poetry showing the hereditary trait of intense resentment at injustice.

Of course this is only historical fiction, but an island called Astepalia lies just about the right distance from Rhodes and is of the described size, and I have fancied that Mr. Hope was more successful than I in learning the history of the Stephens family from Historia Miscellania.

Stephen, the martyr, is the first recorded of the name. If the family was in Rome I have not heard of it.

Robert Estienne (Stephen), printer, was successor to Niobar, printer to Francis, King of France in 1540. His son, or brother, Henri Estienne, made Greek type for the King, the first ever made in France. A brother, or son, of the first Robert is said to have assisted in making the type. His name was Theodore. In 1550, Robert the 1st. published his New Testament, but was compelled to leave France. He went to Geneva where the name probably became Stefens. Henri, and then his son Charles, succeeded him. A life of Henri by Wilhelm Meyer gives particulars.







A genealogy of the Estienne family of France was published by Renouard, Paris. The name is also called Estaban, the Spanish form.  
(The above is from my own researches.)  
E.S.H.

E.S.H.

a genealogy of the  
Stephens Family of England  
(from Dr. C. Ellis Stevens' book)

When William the Norman invaded England, Queen Matilda, his wife, presented him with a magnificent ship, fully equipped, called the Mora. This was commanded by Airard Fitz Stephen (Fitz meaning son) a nobleman of Normandy. In the Bayeux tapestry is a picture of this Stephen among other persons of the ship. Airard had a son Thomas who commanded the white ship, in which Prince William was drowned, the ship striking a hidden rock. Thomas Stephen seeing the prince drown loosened his hold of the wreckage and sank with him. Dante Gabriel Rossetti has recorded this in verse.

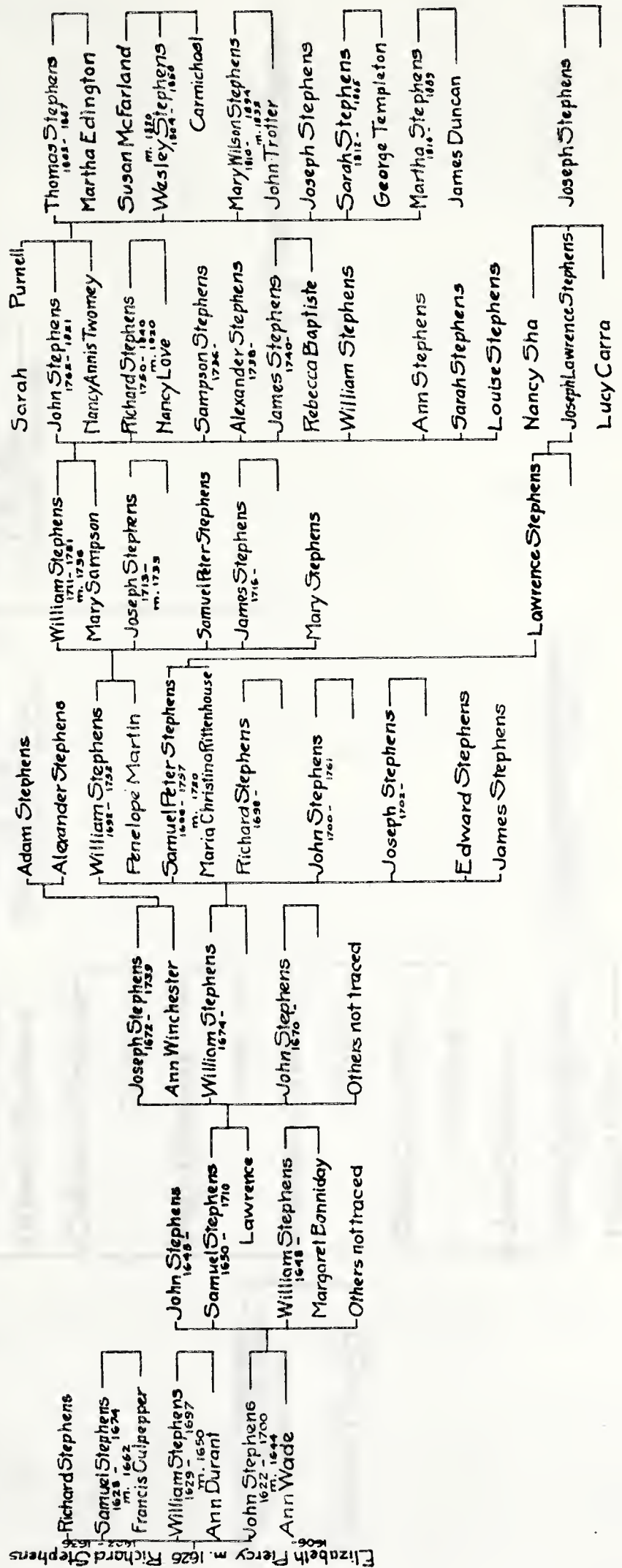
Thomas Fitz Stephen had two sons:  
1st. Ralph, his heir, founder of the  
English line; 2nd. Stephen, founder of  
the Welsh and Irish lines.

This Stephen was made Governor of Cardigan Castle in Wales. He married Nesta, daughter of Rhys Ap Twydr (Tudor), a Welsh prince. They had one child.

Robert, who on account of a rebellion in Wales, was held prisoner by his cousin Rhys Ap Grifffyd for three years and only released through the intercession of a half brother, David Fitz Gerald, Bishop of Saint Davids, a Welsh dignitary. Robert left Wales and with about 30 knights of his own degree invaded Ireland. On his return he interested his other half brother Richard de Clare (commonly called Strongbow) (afterward Earl of Gloucester) and together they conquered Ireland. Later, after fighting for Henry the Second, in 1173-4, he received a grant of Ireland from the king. In Ireland he married the daughter of Miles de Cogan, an Irish king of the region now known as Counties Cork and Tipperary.

Stephen is ignored in English history but is identified in the history of Ireland. He reigned at Cork. A few words here will explain the two half brothers.

Nesta, wife of Stephen of Cardigan Castle, was carried off by













## FAMILY HISTORY

history of this family has been written in a curious little book called a Life of William Stephens by his son Thomas Stephens in 1700. William Stephens was first President or Governor of the Colony (now state) of Georgia. About 1650 this family was in close connection with England and became confused with the English branch, so that it has become almost impossible to separate the different personalities; but I believe Audrey to have been the widow of a Richard who died about 1580, in Buck County and that she was the daughter of Francis Villiers; but I have not been able to get the data necessary to prove this even to my own satisfaction.

To return to Thomas who commanded the White Ship;

His heir, Ralph, lived in the time of William Rufus and had two children, Ralph, Baron of Wapley and William, who became a Benedictine monk and close friend and secretary of Thomas a Becket. He was a helpless witness to the dignitary's assassination, and afterward wrote his life. William is the acknowledged historian of that time and held many high positions.

Ralph, the heir, Baron of Wapley, became the High Reive, or King's chief officer, in Gloucester Co. He married a Berkeley of Berkeley Castle in Gloucester, and had a son, Fitz Ralph Fitz Stephen who went with Richard Coeur de Lion to Palestine in 1190. He left a son John Fitz Stephen who married de Brandestonn and had Henry, Baron of Winterbourne who had Henry (?) and his son John Fitz Stephen succeeded his grandfather. This John died in 1374 leaving a son, John Stephens Esq. of St. Brival's, Gloucester, the first one to omit the Norman Fitz.

John Stephens of St. Brival's married Spelly of Lewyns meade, Gloucester, and had issue: John, the heir, Richard, a daughter who married Sir. Philip Spence.

John, the heir, had Thomas, a Member of Parliament, with son John, also an M.P. who had several sons; Edward, Walter, Richard, William, Robert and John, and daughters, Alice and Ann.

Edward the heir, lived in 1573 Lord of the Manor of Eastington. Richard and William of the Middle and Inner Temple, are I think, confused with persons of the same name from the Isle of Wight family.

Several years later there was a descendant of Edward, John of the Middle Temple, who was married five times.

One of these wives was Anne Moulson, and it was (later) a Lady Moulson who gave by will, a large sum to Harvard College.

The descendants of this John are not all traced (only the main line) and the names of the children are not all known: but about 1600, the families of Stephens of Bucks and Stephens of the Isle of Wight seem to have been in London at the same time and this brings us down to the American period.

In Maryland, in 1687, Col. Wm. Stephens and brother Richard, have on their tombstones their place of birth given as -- some of John La Boine. (This last is evidently a contraction of Mary le bone) a parish of Buckinghamshire, England. The descendants of Col. Wm. Stephens have not been found though he was a chief officer and friend of Lord Baltimore.

I think the Mayflower was commanded by a Capt. Stephens, (or perhaps it was the next ship that came over).

Thomas Stephens Esq. was a member of the Virginia Company, in 1606.

The names and connections are very evident. Dr. Stevens traces directly back to the main line, and I judge very correctly. His book contains many beautiful illustrations of the old English homes. The direct line has died out and the properties gone -- through the distaff side -- into other hands.

There were two stems of Stephens families, both from England; one established in Virginia by Richard Stephens is shown in the chart on page 108, and the other established in Pennsylvania by Alexander Stephens, is shown in the chart on page 109. The first stem may be traced on the chart from Richard Stephens down to Mary Wilson Stephens and her husband John Trotter, who were great-great grand parents of the Davis boys. The other is a collateral line; Alexander Stephens' wife, Catharine Baskins, was a sister to Margaret Baskin, who was my ancestor.

ADAM STEPHENS, son of Joseph and Ann (Winchester) Stephens. He was a Major General in the Continental Army.

ALEX STEPHENS, son of Joseph and Ann (Winchester) Stephens.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS, son of William and Mary (Sampson) Stephens, was born in 1738 and died young in Virginia.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS, was born March 17, 1726 and died March 15, 1813. He is buried on the Stephens plantation near Crawfordsville, Ga. In about 1766 he married Catharine Baskin. They had twelve children among whom were Andrew Baskin Stephens and James Stephens. He served as a private in the 4th Company, 5th Battalion, Cumberland





## THE STEPHENS FAMILIES

County Associates of Pennsylvania. He also served in the French and Indian Wars and was present at Braddock's defeat. In 1756 he served as private in the Captain Joseph Shippen's Company, Colonel William Clapham's Regiment. There is a family tradition that Alexander Stephens served in the Revolution as a captain, but record of such service cannot be found in the archives.

The following is from the "History of Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys". "Alexander Stephens was an Englishman and a soldier under Braddock and came to what is now Perry County about 1766. He married Catherine Baskins and settled five miles up the river from Baskin's Island."

"Stephens was a Captain in the Revolution and served till war was over. In 1795 he moved to Georgia, where he died. His son James returned to Perry County and settled in Juniata Township."

On Alexander Stephens' tombstone is the following: "Captain in first war for the Sovereign Rights of local self-government on the part of the people of the several states of this continent."

Myrta Lockett Avery in the introduction to "Recollections of Alexander H. Stephens" says "Alexander Stephens, a British Lad, after fighting for Charles Stuart at Culloden, sought sanctuary from English vengeance in Pennsylvania. Here he married Catherine, daughter of James Baskins, a wealthy gentleman, who disinherited her for her choice. But her soldier of fortune fought in French and Indian wars under Washington, and came out of the Revolution a captain."

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, son of Andrew Baskins and Margaret (Grier) Stephens, was born Feb. 11, 1812 and died in 1883. He was buried on the Stephens plantation near Crawfordsville, Ga. His weight, full grown, was 96 lbs. A confirmed invalid, he suffered from coughs, sweats, neuralgia, nausea, diarrhea. He dosed himself with quinine, nitric acid, extract of liverwort. He walked about with a cane, muffled himself in scarves and flannels, later (after an iron gate fell on him) rode in a wheelchair. He never married. Until he died at 71, he had a gnome-like, boyish face - beardless, wrinkled, blotched.

The people of the North, from Abraham Lincoln down, knew him as Little Aleck, devoted champion of states' rights and the constitutional liberties of all men - except Negroes. To the South he was Alexander Hamilton Stephens of Georgia, Vice President and chief enigma of the Confederacy.

This "mephistopheles of Southern politics", as The New York Times once called him (there was "nothing about him but lungs and brains", a contemporary added), in many ways personified the Lost Cause.

ANDREW BASKIN STEPHENS, son of Alexander and Catharine (Baskins) Stephens, was born in 1782 and died in 1826.

The family moved to Georgia in 1794.

Andrew B. Stephens married Margaret Grier, of Wilkes County, Ga. on July 12, 1806. She died soon after 1812 and Andrew remarried.

ANN STEPHENS, daughter of William and Mary (Sampson) Stephens.

CHARLES STEPHENS, son of Joseph Stephens.

ELLA LOU STEPHENS, daughter of Joseph Stephens. Married Clark.

EDWARD STEPHENS, son of William Stephens. He was a Brigadier General in the Continental Army.

JAMES STEPHENS, son of William Stephens.

JAMES STEPHENS, son of William and Penelope (Martin) Stephens, was born in 1715.

JAMES STEPHENS, son of William and Mary (Sampson) Stephens, was born in 1740. He married Rebecca Baptiste of Virginia. He was a sergeant or private in the Continental Army.

JOHN STEPHENS, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Piercy) Stephens was born in 1622 and died in 1700. In 1644 he married Ann Wade of York. Children: John, William, Samuel and others. He lived in York. As a young man he was rather wild but after his marriage he settled down and lived on the property of his brother Samuel. After 1648 a cousin died, and he was left guardian of the family and the estate. He then moved to Maryland where he died in 1700.

JOHN STEPHENS, son of John and Ann (Wade) Stephens, was born in 1645. He married and lived in New Jersey.

JOHN STEPHENS, son of Samuel and (Lawrence) Stephens, was born in 1670. He married. Went to South Carolina.

JOHN STEPHENS, son of William Stephens was born in 1700 and died in 1761. He was married. Died in Cartagena.

JOHN STEPHENS, son of William and Mary (Sampson) Stephens, was born in 1762 and died in 1821. He first married a Miss Purnell and later married Nancy Annis Twomey or Toomey in North Carolina. Children by latter





## FAMILY HISTORY

union: Mary Wilson, Thomas, Wesley, Joseph, Sarah, Martha.

He was born in Warwick county, Virginia. "He was one of seven brothers and had probably two or more sisters. He was at school at Princeton or near there at the time the Revolutionary War began, and with others from his neighborhood enlisted for three years. He served as private and was one of fifty heroes who reenlisted in 1779 with no hope of pay or clothing or even food and went with his companions to join Gen. Green in N.C., where he fought in the concluding battles of the struggle. He was mustered out at Camden, S.C., in 1782. He then returned to Virginia and married Sarah Purnell. After several years she died and it is believed there was no issue from the marriage.

"In 1793 he had a land grant from the state of North Carolina, which he located at Saulsberry the same year. In 1800 he married Nancy Annis Twomey and lived at Saulsberry and Flat Rock in that state.

"In 1819 he sold his land in North Carolina to his brother William, and with a party of others from his locality moved to Tennessee. Knoxville was then the capitol of the state. They settled near there at what is now called Kinkaid. The farm he located is still under cultivation, and the site is one of the prettiest in east Tennessee. The first winter they lived in a cabin, and a little son sickened and died. The next spring he put up a house of four rooms, which was quite pretentious for that day and place. He planted an orchard which contained among others a fig tree, which he covered with a big hay stack in winter. He also had bees from the honey of which they made a drink called metheglin. He subscribed for four children to the nearest school, though but two were old enough to go.

"He did not live long, to enjoy the result of his hard work and good management, dying about 1823 or 24. He was buried in the family grave yard now called Walnut Hill, in a beautiful grove on a brow of a gentle elevation. No interments have been made there since 1864, but a rock wall surrounds the lot, and a handsome monument to the family Stephens has been placed in it by a nephew, Mr. W. A. Stephens of Ash Grove, Mo."

JOSEPH STEPHENS, son of Samuel and (Lawrence) Stephens, was born in 1672 and died in 1739. He married Ann Winchester and lived at Stanardsville, Va.

JOSEPH STEPHENS, son of William Stephens, was born in 1702. He was married.

JOSEPH STEPHENS, son of William and Penelope (Martin) Stephens, was born in 1713 and was married in 1733.

JOSEPH STEPHENS, son of John and Nancy Annis (Twomey) Stephens, died early.

JOSEPH STEPHENS, son of Joseph Lawrence Stephens. Children: Ella Lou and Charles.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE STEPHENS, son of Lawrence Stephens, married first Nancy Sha, second Lucy Carra.

JOSEPHINE CAROLINE STEPHENS, daughter of Wesley and Susan (McFarland) Stephens, was born in 1837 and died in 1876. "Josephine, with her two sisters Sidney and Penelope was raised by their Aunt Templeton, after their mother died. She was born at Madisonville, Tenn. She was married to Allison Howard, son of William Howard of Dayton, Tenn. in 1856 by the Rev. Hiram Douglas. They lived at Colteawah, a beautiful hamlet near Chattanooga, Tenn. Their only child, George W. Howard still lives at their old home and retains the interests of his father.

LAWRENCE STEPHENS, son of Samuel Peter and Maria Christina (Rittenhouse) Stephens. Son: Joseph Lawrence Stephens.

MARY WILSON STEPHENS, daughter of John and Nancy Annis (Twomey) Stephens, was born in 1810 and died in 1894. In 1832 she married John Trotter. Their children were four.

LOUISE STEPHENS, daughter of William and Mary (Sampson) Stephens.

MARTHA STEPHENS, daughter of John and Nancy Annis (Twomey) Stephens, was born in 1816 and died in 1889. She married James Duncan.

MARY STEPHENS, daughter of William and Penelope (Martin) Stephens.

PENELOPE ANN STEPHENS, daughter of Wesley and Susan (McFarland) Stephens, was born in 1833 and died in 1875. In 1848 she was married to James Wesley Hennegar. She was born in Madisonville, Tenn. She was married at the home of her uncle and aunt Templeton, near Cleveland, Tenn. She and her husband lived at various places, going as far west as St. Louis. While in Illinois her husband enlisted in the Union Army, and later died of measles at Bridgeport, Alabama. He is buried in the National Cemetery near Chattanooga, Tenn. and his name and company are on his monument at that place. After he died his wife settled at Ooltewah, Tenn. to be near her sisters and lived there until her death. Penelope Ann Stephens and J. W. Henegar had three daughters.

RICHARD STEPHENS was born, probably, in Buckinghamshire, England, about 1600, (1602) and died in 1636. In 1626 he married





## THE STEPHENS FAMILIES

Elizabeth Piercy. Their children: Richard Stephens, Samuel Stephens, William Stephens and John Stephens. He was very likely a descendant of Richard and Audry Stephens of Devon and the Isle of Wight who were descendants of that Stephens, through Nesta, who sailed the White Queen for William the Norman.

In the history of the London Company he is called a paynter-stayner, which probably meant a painter of arms and stained glass. A contemporary writer says that the portrait painter, the arms painter and the glass stainer formed the art circle of the city of York at that time. That it was an honorable profession is shown by the fact that the worshipful company of paynter-stayners is named in the first London Companies Charter of Virginia with many others in 1606.

He owned one share of stock in this company which founded Jamestown. It came to him through Lady De La Warr. He was present at a meeting of the company in London in 1622. From April to February in 1622-23 he was a dealer at Martin's Hundred near Jamestown with a brother or uncle, John. Although reported dead after the massacre he is also reported alive in the same year in Jamestown. It is evident that he returned to England with the idea of making a permanent settlement in America as in 1623-24 he sailed for Virginia with four servants, Warsall Rayner and Joan his wife, Thomas Spellman, and Edward Price. He also brought with him two bushels of corn (wheat) half a hogshead of meat; twelve pounds of shot; eight pieces (guns); three houses and one boat.

He at once took a position of importance in the little community at Jamestown, becoming almost immediately a member of the House of Burgesses, as the first legislative body in America was called, and a little later a member of the Council, a position he kept for twelve years. He was probably an enthusiastic young man who had dreams of founding a vast estate, possibly one of a family which had lost all in the cause of the Stuarts. But he was a worker as his record shows. He was entitled to land as an "Adventurer"; this he bought on the river adjoining Capps and Robinson's land. He built a block house at James City (Jamestown). Its site was No. 24, on the maps of that day, and he also owned No. 23, on which he built a house and started an orchard. This we know through the manuscript record of James City. In the account of the incorporation it says, "that Captain Richard Stephens was given Patent No. 1, sixty rods at his dwelling, that others might be encouraged by his example to enclose ground and plant trees". He probably had for neighbor, Mrs. William Pearce and her wonderful garden; also Ralph Hamor a

relative, John Chew and Gov. Yeardly. That part of James City was called New Town and was connected by a dyke or wide bridge with the older part of the town.

It was soon after receiving his patent that Richard Stephens married Elizabeth Piercy and sometime later, that he, the peaceful planter and home builder, had the doubtful honor of fighting the very first duel ever fought on American soil. What heart-breaking cause led to this tragedy is not recorded, but his opponent died two weeks later. A contemporary writer says that the death of Mr. George Harrison was not caused by the duel as the wound was in the knee. The inquest recorded that death was from natural causes. The custom of duelling was not encouraged, as 100 years elapsed before another duel is recorded.

About 1630 Richard Stephens was appointed commissioner for Warwick River, as Warwick county was then called. He owned several hundred acres of land on Mulberry Island, 18 miles below Jamestown, which he called Bolthroe Woods and today after three hundred years it retains the name he gave it.

About 1636 there was much trouble and constant warring of factions in the colony. Too little food and improper drink aided to inflame the passions of the men. Gov. Harvey was a turbulent unpopular man and in a dispute he attacked Richard Stephens savagely knocking out two of his teeth. Soon after this the enraged colonists seized the person of Harvey and sent him to England to be tried for his abuse of power. Two of the council were sent with him to represent Virginia. Richard Stephens was believed to be one of these. The king enraged that the people should lay hands on the Royal Governor sent him back to Jamestown.

Richard Stephens had named trustees for his son Samuel who inherited his Virginia estate. In 1644 by the request of the widow, the court changed these trustees, appointing Mr. Kemp and Capt. Pearce in their place. Besides the property noted above were several thousand acres of Back River near York and also two thousand acres near Elizabeth city. Part of this was bounded by Harris Creek and the land of Thomas Harris and Walter Hoges. The land at Elizabeth city was near John Arundell's land, and afterwards held by John Chandler.

He died in England not returning to America.

RICHARD STEPHENS, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Piercy) Stephens, is believed to have been a leader under Bacon, known as Richard Lawrance, also that he was the eldest son of the pioneer, who inherited the property in England, taking the name of





## FAMILY HISTORY

Lawrance from an estate which came to him through an uncle of that name. It is believed that Richard Lawrance returned to England after the rebellion and died there.

RICHARD STEPHENS, son of William Stephens, was born in 1698. He was married. Lived at New Berne, N. C.

RICHARD STEPHENS, son of William and Mary (Sampson) Stephens, was born in 1750 and died in 1840. In 1820 he was married to Nancy Love. He was a captain in the Continental Army.

SAMPSON STEPHENS, son of William and Mary (Sampson) Stephens, was born in 1736.

SAMUEL STEPHENS, son of John and Ann (Wade) Stephens, was born in 1650 and died in 1710. He married a Miss Lawrence, of York or Warwack county. Their children were Joseph Stephens, John Stephens, William Stephens and others.

He was a young man at the time of Bacon's rebellion. With his two brothers, John and William, he threw himself into that hopeless fight, losing all he possessed. He was one of those who were banished and, with his small family, fled to a lonely place near the forks of the Rappahanock, where his children were raised among the Indians, with only such teachings as their parents could give them. This was probably at, or near, some mission established by the church, to convert the Indians. After the failure of the rebellion, the stigma of treason was strong upon all who had participated. They could hold no office, and were treated with the greatest prejudice by royal officials. Consequently, Samuel's children when grown, left the home and scattered widely into different states and practically unknown settlements. They can be identified, however, by the fact of a secret influence in their favor by which they rose to good positions, had grants of land, and in a measure were aided to security and wealth. Samuel is believed to have died in Spottsylvania.

SAMUEL STEPHENS, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Piercy) Stephens, was born in 1628 and died in 1674. In 1662 he was married to Francis Culpepper of Edenton. He was governor of North Carolina.

SAMUEL PETER STEPHENS, son of William Stephens, was born in 1698 and died in 1757. In 1720 he married Maria Christina Rittenhouse. Son, Lawrence. He lived at Stephens City, Virginia. He was a pioneer in the Shenandoah Valley. "Old Peter's history, carried on in Dr. Clark's book."

SAMUEL PETER STEPHENS, son of William and Penelope (Martin) Stephens.

SARAH STEPHENS, daughter of John and Nancy Annis (Twomey) Stephens, was born in 1812 and died in 1865. She married George Templeton. No issue.

SIDNEY BARRET STEPHENS, daughter of Wesley and Susan (McFarland) Stephens, was born in Madisonville, Tenn. in 1835 and died in Ooltewah, Tenn. in 1875. Her first husband was Joseph Finley and her second, Alexander McDonald. Joseph Finley was a descendent of the celebrated scout John Finley. He died very soon after they were married leaving no family. Alexander McDonald was a son of Lt. John McDonald, who was commissioned lieutenant of the Jefferson militia by Governor Sevier of Tennessee.

The McDonalds resided at Chicamauga, Ga. during the Civil War. On rising one morning Mrs. McDonald found the house deserted by the servants and saw the gleam of steel through the trees of the nearby grove and she realized that fighting had commenced near her. Mrs. Templeton, an invalid aunt who could not walk, was in the house, her husband had gone to mill the day before and had not yet returned. The shooting became terrific, a number of balls passing through the house. Mrs. McDonald collected some quilts and pillows and threw them into the cellar, and taking her helpless relative in her arms climbed down into the cellar. There the frightened women remained all day not daring to venture out for food or water.

Fortunately the tide of battle flowed in another direction, but not before a cannon ball had splintered the walls over them. In some way the officers of the Union forces learned there were ladies in the house, and about dark an ambulance was sent with a guard which took them to relatives in Ooltewah, Tenn. Her husband who was returning home that morning, could not get through the lines. Wild with anxiety he went from point to point trying to reach home. Three days later he was found wandering in the woods, footsore and starving, calling his wife's name and completely unconscious of his surroundings. He never recovered his senses and died a few years later, but was carefully cared for by his wife until the end. The place where she lived is marked today as The McDonald House in Chicamauga National Military Park.

THOMAS STEPHENS, son of John and Nancy Annis (Twomey) Stephens, was born in 1802 and died in 1867. He married Martha Edington. He lived in Georgia.

WESLEY STEPHENS, son of John and Nancy Annis (Twomey) Stephens, was born about 1840 near Salisbury, N.C. He died in 1850. He married Susan McFarland in 1820. Their children: Penelope Ann, Sidney Barrett and Josephine Caroline. Later he married a





## THE STEPHENS FAMILIES.

Miss Carmichael, by whom he had two sons, George and Frank. Both of these went west; Frank to Colorado where he died unmarried. George settled in Red River county Texas, where he became wealthy. But little is known of him, but that little is very much to his credit.

When Wesley Stephens was old enough to go to school the family were living near Madisonville, Tenn. where he spent the rest of his life. He became a merchant, prosperous in his business, and a man of position and influence in the little community. The store where he sold goods is still standing. At that time all merchandise had to come by land from Charleston, S.C. or similar distant points.

He served many times as justice, or mayor, and a number of documents still exist showing his action in that capacity. He owned considerable real estate, and was able to send his daughters away from home to a good school. This was the Flower Hill Academy at Athens, Tennessee, the nucleus from which the present fine Methodist institution arose. While a young man he married Susan McFarland, daughter of a prosperous farmer near Chattanooga, Tenn.

WILLIAM STEPHENS, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Piercy) Stephens, was born 1629 and died in 1697. In 1650 he married Ann Durant of Chowan.

WILLIAM STEPHENS, son of John and Ann (Wade) Stephens, was born in 1648. He married Margaret Bonniday.

WILLIAM STEPHENS, son of Samuel and (Lawrence) Stephens, was born in Spottsylvania in 1674. He moved to North Carolina and settled near or on the Chowan river. He had several sons and a large family.

WILLIAM STEPHENS, son of William Stephens, was born in 1692 and died in 1752. He married Penelope Martin. He lived at Beaufort, N.C.

WILLIAM STEPHENS, son of William and Penelope (Martin) Stephens, was born in North Carolina in 1711 and died on the prison ship Forshay in 1781, with his son or nephew Daniel. He married Mary Sampson in 1733.

He spent the early part of his life on the frontiers of Virginia, where he became a skilled Indian fighter. He was with his brothers at Edgecombe, N.C. about 1748, but rarely remained long in any place. In 1753 he bought land at Salisbury, a pepper corn lease, which is still in possession of his descendants. About 1754 he bought land of Lord Fairfax at Winchester, Va., where his brother Samuel Peter lived, but he did not complete the sale, owing to a call for troops in the French and Indian War. The

name of his wife Mary and his son Sampson appear in this deed. He went to Staunton, Va. and raised a body of militia which he commanded first as lieutenant and afterwards as colonel. He was later made Lt. Col. and Brig. Gen. in the Revolutionary War. He was at the siege of Charleston, S.C. For his military service he received a grant of land of two thousand, two hundred and sixty acres in 1783. This was located in Anderson County, Tennessee by his son William and his nephew Lewis who had a grant of fifteen hundred acres adjoining. This Lewis was the son of Samuel Peter and an orange Regulator and was in the battle of Alamance.

William's wife was a descendant of the Huguenot refugee, Richard Sampson.

WILLIAM STEPHENS, son of William and Mary (Sampson) Stephens.

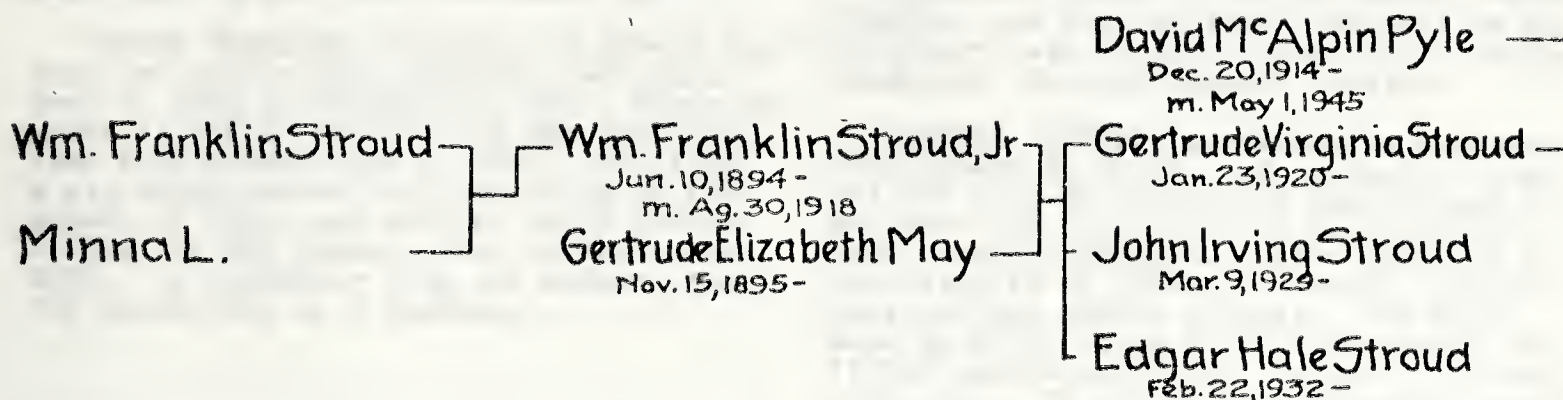






## FAMILY HISTORY

## THE STROUD FAMILY



GERTRUDE VIRGINIA STROUD, daughter of William Franklin and Gertrude Elizabeth (May) Stroud, Jr., was born January 23, 1920. May 1, 1945 she married David McAlpin Pyle. Their children: Wilton Stroud Pyle (April 1946- ), Sherry Pyle (1948- ), Kenneth Pyle (April 25, 1950- ). The Rev. Mr. Pyle is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David H. McAlpin Pyle of Far Hills, N.J. He is a graduate of Groton School and of Princeton University, class of 1936. He went to Japan with Ambassador Joseph C. Grew as private secretary, returning to this country in 1939. Entering the General Theological Seminary in New York, Rev. Mr. Pyle was graduated in 1942, and was ordained to the priesthood on Oct. 10, 1942, by the Right Rev. Wallace J. Gardiner, Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey. He served for a year as curate at Merchantville and has remained there as priest-in-charge after the departure of the rector, the Rev. James Richards, for service in the Army Air Forces.

Gertrude Virginia Stroud is a graduate of the Moorestown (N.J.) High School and of Bucknell University, Class of 1942. She attended the Pennsylvania Hospital School of Nursing.

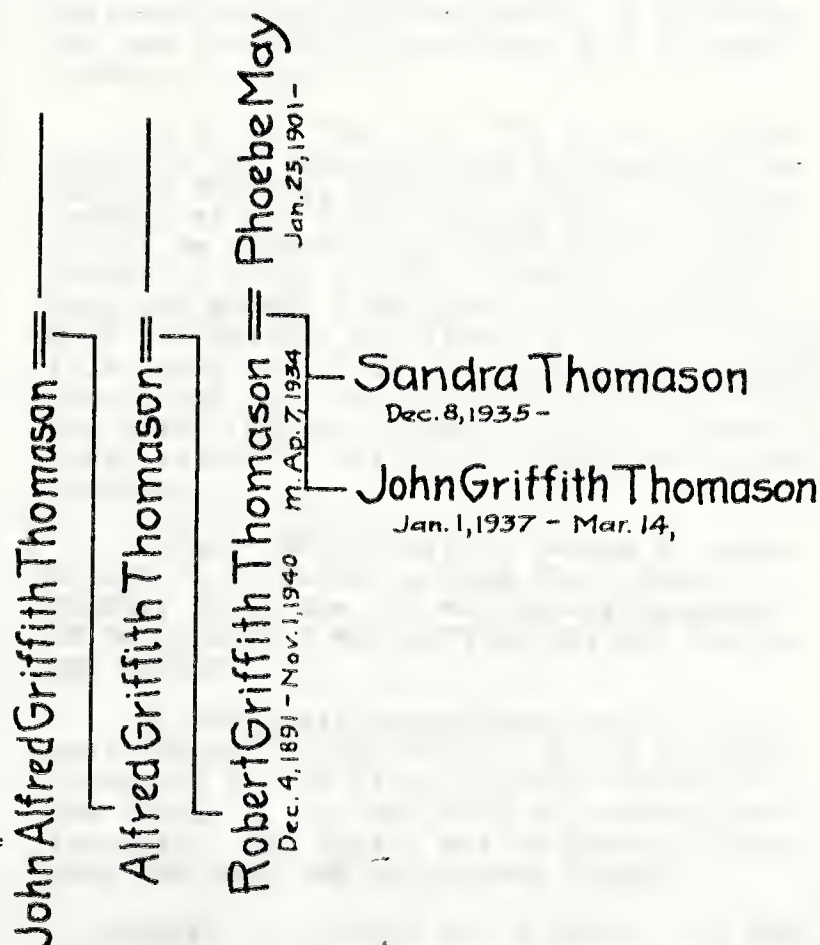
EDGAR HALE STROUD, an adopted son of William Franklin and Gertrude Elizabeth (May) Stroud, Jr. was born Feb. 22, 1932.

JOHN IRVING STROUD, an adopted son of William Franklin and Gertrude Elizabeth (May) Stroud, Jr. was born March 9, 1929.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN STROUD, died at the age of 72. His wife was Minna L. Their son was William Franklin Stroud, Jr. Mr. Stroud, Sr. was treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey. He was a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, Moorestown, N.J. He was at one time a partner in a Philadelphia lumber firm.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN STROUD, JR., son of William Franklin and Minna L. Stroud, was born on June 10, 1894. Aug. 30, 1918 he was married to Gertrude Elizabeth May. Their child: Gertrude Virginia Stroud. In 1918 he was Assistant Superintendent, Power Division of the Atlantic Refining Co. In 1945 he was Superintendent of the Philadelphia Plant. He was about 70 ins. tall, had hazel eyes, brown hair. He was trained as a mechanical engineer.

## THE THOMASON FAMILY







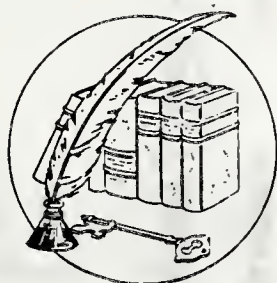
## THE THOMASON FAMILY

JOHN GRIFFITH THOMASON, son of Robert Griffith and Phoebe (May) Thomason, was born Jan. 1, 1937 and died March 14,

SANDRA THOMASON, daughter of Robert Griffith and Phoebe (May) Thomason, was born Dec. 8, 1935 in Winchester, Mass. where she attended public schools and was graduated from high school June 7, 1953. She took a six weeks course in typewriting in the summer of 1953, and entered Colby Junior College in New London, N.H. in September 1953. In September 1954 she entered Boston University as a sophomore.



Sandra Thomason . 1953



## THE TINSLEY FAMILY

ALEXANDER TINSLEY, son of Thomas Garland Tinsley, was born in 1832. In 1863 he married Mary Dare Parran (1836-1907). Their daughter: Harriet Garland Tinsley.

CHARLES TINSLEY, according to a letter from Edward P. Davis, was an English Lord and was sent to America by King George III who gave him a lot of land in Northumberland County, Virginia. After arriving in the colonies he joined the revolutionary army and was made a colonel. His will, made in 1774, is on file in Richmond, Va. (I was unable to locate the will in Richmond city. It may be that Richmond County was meant). He bequeathed "upon my sister Lady Lucy Lewis all my slaves and personal property, my horses and cattle to my brother - and to each of the mourners a mourning ring; the ring to be of jet and gold and to be placed in a casket of porcelain suitably inscribed." Edward P. Davis gave one of these caskets to Harriet V. Bennett, and she gave it to her niece.

Uncle Ed. must have had Charles Tinsley confused with some other Tinsley, because Charles Tinsley died Feb. 8, 1774 before the beginning of the Revolutionary War. According to the Virginia Gazette PD 17 F. '74: 21 "Fredericksburg, Feb. 8. Lately died here of the smallpox, which distemper he had caught from some vessel in York or James River that had servants on board, Mr. Charles Tinsley, of New Castle, a gentleman who was universally esteemed, and is much regretted, etc."

PD 17 Mr. '74: 31 "To be sold, pursuant to the last will and testament of Mr. Charles Tinsley, deceased, late of Hanover County, at his late dwelling house in New Castle on Saturday the 19th of this instant (March) A large stock of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, a variety of valuable household and kitchen furniture; plantation utensils, some new goods, several white servants, paints and oils of different kinds, and sundry other things. Credit will be allowed until 1st Oct." William Tinsley was administrator.

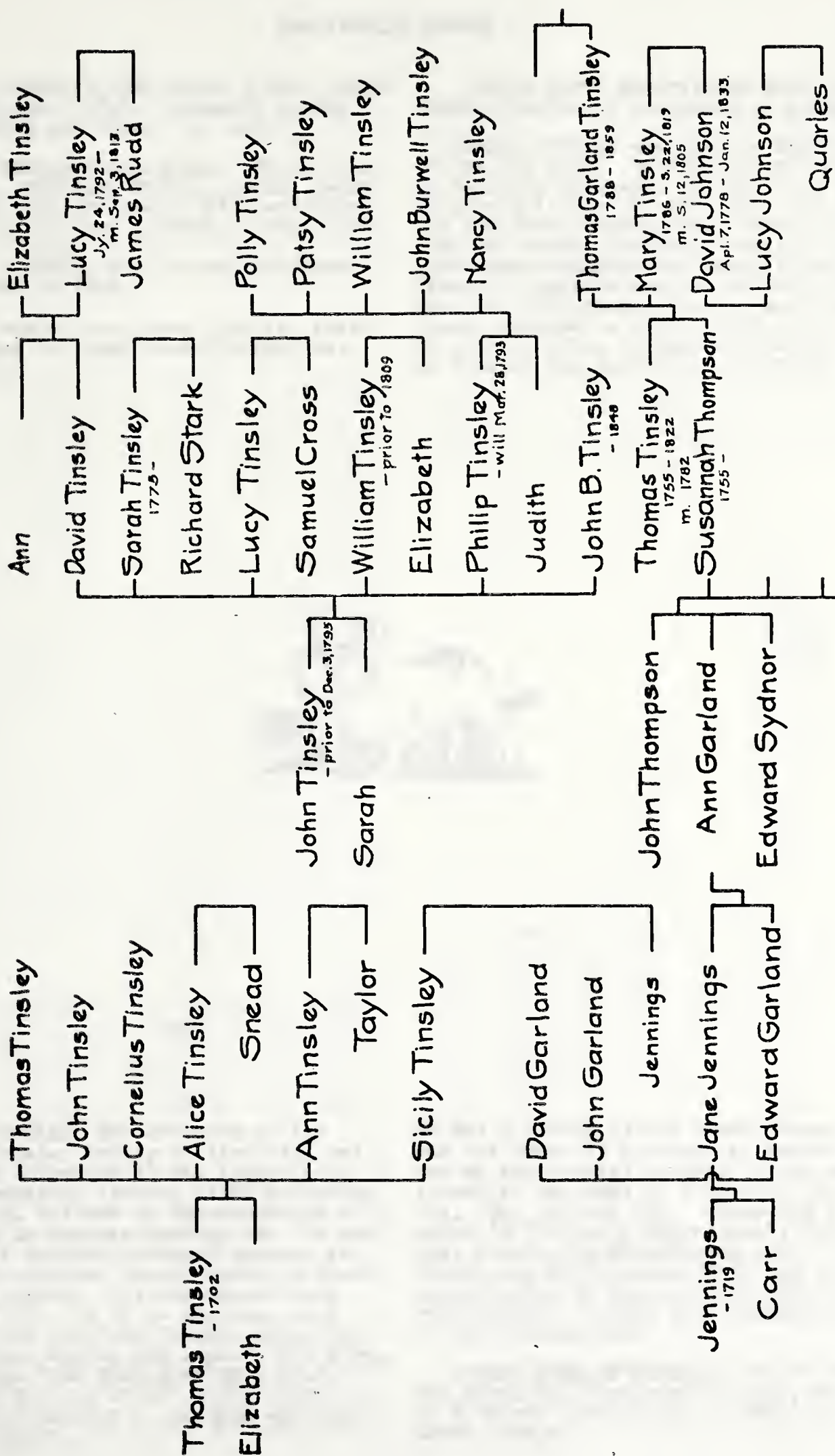
In her 1886 letter to George J. Davis, Elizabeth S. P. Davis said "Col. Charles Tinsley being the one who cheated grandma of her all that was left her by her father and mother."

In "Virginia Migrations, Vol. I Hanover County" by Glazebrook, p. 12 I found reference to the "late Charles Tinsley of New Castle - - of the firm of Johnson and Tinsley". New Castle was on Pamunky River near the east end of Hanover County.

CHARLES C. TINSLEY was a justice of the peace in 1838-39. Charles Tinsley (probably











## THE TINSLEY FAMILY

Charles C. Tinsley) will dated 5 Feb., 1838, probated 25 Jan., 1842. (Hanover County Chancery Wills and Notes. p. 147.)

JOHN TINSLEY married Sarah. Their children: Lucy, William, Philip, David, Sarah, and John B. John Tinsley's will was dated 13 Oct. 1795. It was probated 3 Dec. 1795.

JOHN B. TINSLEY, son of John and Sarah Tinsley, died in 1848.

There was a John Brown Tinsley, possibly this John B. John Brown Tinsley was an admiral.

About three generations later another Thomas Tinsley is mentioned as given below:

THOMAS TINSLEY was born in Hanover County, Va. in 1755. In 1782 he was married to Susannah Thompson, who was born in 1755. He gave military aid and civil service during the Revolutionary War. Their children: Mary and Thomas Garland Tinsley. Their great granddaughter was Harriet Garland Tinsley. Harriet was No. 84805 D.A.R. On Dec. 29, 1788 Thomas Tinsley and his wife Susan, executed a deed. (23W (1) 117). He died in 1822, in Hanover County. Thomas Tinsley was justice of the Peace in 1805.



THOMAS TINSLEY, the ancestor of the prominent Tinsley family of Virginia, emigrated from Yorkshire in the latter part of the seventeenth century (1650 according to Mrs. A. T. Dillard of Greensboro, N.C.) and settled in Hanover County, Va. He was an extensive planter, shipped tobacco to England and imported thence domestic luxuries and clothing. His will bears date Oct. 9th, 1700. In it he mentions wife Elizabeth, and children Thomas, John, Cornelius, Alice, Sicily and Anne." The foregoing is from "The Goodes of Virginia". This Thomas died in 1702. Alice married a Snead, Sicily married a Jennings and Anne married a Taylor.

He was a member of the County Court. He was the owner of a tavern at Hanover Town, and he represented Hanover in the General Assembly, sessions of 1789-'90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95 and '96, according to statements in "Virginia Migrations", Vol. I Hanover County, by Glazebrook, p.X. Hanover Tavern was built about 1723. As a stage coach tavern it was once the home of Patrick Henry. In 1781 Lord Cornwallis made it his headquarters.

THOMAS GARLAND TINSLEY, son of Thomas and Susannah (Thompson) Tinsley, was born in 1788 and died in 1859. Their son: Alexander Tinsley.





## FAMILY HISTORY

THOMAS GARLAND TINSLEY, 2d was president of the First National Company of Baltimore, Md. in 1926.

In "Lewises, Meriwethers and Their Kin" p. 417 it is stated, "The Garlands, came originally from Sussex, England. They moved to Wales, then to Virginia early in the eighteenth century. David settled in Richmond County. His brothers John and Edward located in that part of New Kent which is now Hanover."

In "The Peopling of Virginia" by R. Bennett Bean, p. 152 it says: Amherst County "was formed from Albemarle and organized in 1761 - - Outstanding families were - - Davis, Tinsley and Garland." and on p. 202 "Although Nelson was formed directly from Amherst and was organized in 1808 it was one of ten counties originally derived from Henrico - - Some of the well known families are Davis, Tinsley, Garland."

S. Hazen Bond in his letter of Oct. 2, 1928 said: "I have heard my grandmother say that one of her relatives was a Robert Tinsley, who was a colonel in the Virginia Navy when Virginia was a colony. I have a little mahogany decanter table which I secured from Marion Powers, which is said to have belonged to Colonel Robert Tinsley. At one time it had a decanter rack which fitted on top and which it seems to me I have seen, and I was told that Colonel Tinsley had this table on the flagship of the Virginia Navy." "I may be mistaken about the Christian name of the Tinsley whose table I have. 'Robert' is the name in my memory, but it possibly may have been Charles." (Could it have been John Brown Tinsley who was an admiral and was awarded 2,666 2/3 acres of land at Hanover pens? G.J.D.)

WILLIAM TINSLEY of Hanover died prior to 24 July 1809. His wife: Elizabeth. Wm. had no children at the time of his death. (Hanover County Chancery Wills and Notes p. 148) His sister Sarah (Tinsley) Starke "sold her interest in slaves of William Tinsley's estate to George R. Smith about 1809".

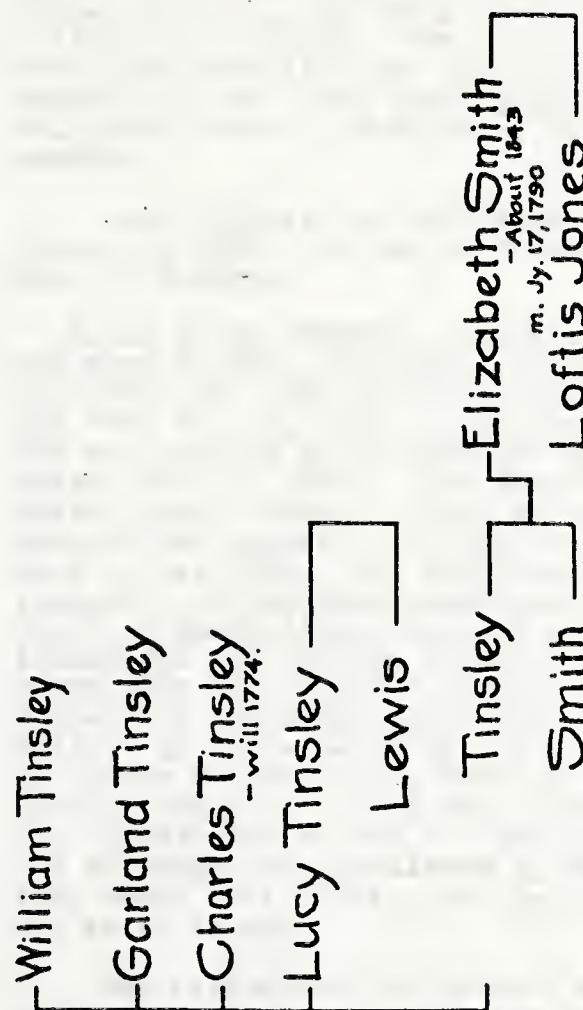
WILLIAM TINSLEY's will (recorded in Muscogee County, Ga.) dated 21 Sept. 1851 states that he was then 89 years old. Census of 1850 shows that William Tinsley was born in Virginia and that Mary, his wife, was born in S.C. "History of Chattahoochee County, Ga., by Norma Kate Rogers.

"WILLIAM TINSLEY, an architect, who had recently (about 1860) come to the middle west directly from Ireland" was engaged by the Parish to design Christ Church Cathedral in Indianapolis. Mr. Tinsley's work became renowned and he became one of the distinguished architects of this age. From "Victorian Architect".

WILLIAM TINSLEY. "Virginia Migrations, Vol. I, Hanover County" by Glazebrook p. 30 refers to a deed, dated 1791, to land in Henrico County bounded by land of William Tinsley, Samuel Jones, Benjamin Jones, et al.

I do not know that any of the Tinsleys mentioned above, (except Charles), are related to our family. The data on them has been included in hope that they may fit in with other data that may be turned up.

What we do know is that a Miss Tinsley, sister of Charles Tinsley married a Smith and became one of our ancestors, as indicated below. Could this have been the George R. Smith to whom Sarah (Tinsley) Starke sold slaves from William Tinsley's estate?



In Charles Tinsley's will he left "my horses and cattle to my brother." From this and the fact that William Tinsley was administrator of Charles' estate, I assume that Charles' brother Garland died prior to 1774.





## THE TROTTER FAMILY

After the murder of Rizzio, whether or not justified according to the ideas of the Stern Covenanters, those of the Ruthvens who were not beheaded were exiled. Two of the younger sons escaped to France, where they took the name of their maternal grandmother Trottiere, and thence to Italy. The Earls of Ruthven's stronghold was Skelton Castle in Scotland. In 1885 a Thomas Trotter in the United States (I think in Ohio) petitioned the English Crown and had the name and arms of Ruthven restored to him. I think the crest was a shield bearing a horse's head - but am not certain.

Robert Trotter, a descendent of Robert of the Bush, acquired Skelton Castle and founded a line of knights and squires and allied with many powerful families. Their arms include those of Baron de Aton Bertram and Angus Umfraish.

In 1730, Lawson Trotter died without issue. His sister inherited and married Joseph Hall. They were the ancestors of the present possessors of Skelton Castle.

In the great windows of the Julius Caesar room is a painted shield exhibiting the arms of Trotter with those of Foren Rudsay, Witham Cholmondeley Boys and Lowther.

Thomas Trotter was first known in time of Robert II of Scotland, proprietor of Lands of Fontshaw, Catchelraw, Kolchill Co. Berwic. Died in time of James I.

John Trotter and two others held the Manor of Brougham in 1344.

John Trotter of Haughton Hall near Darlington, raised and equipped a squadron of yeomanry. He married Margaret sole heiress of the ancient Dale family.

William Trotter in 1437 married his cousin Isabella Trotter of the family of Printanen(?). Thomas Trotter, his son, lived in 1490. His son, Robert, died in the time of Mary.

Thomas Trotter had three sons:

1. Robert, whose son George died without issue,
2. John of Morton Hall.
3. George, a writer to the signet, who acquired a large estate.

John of Morton Hall was bred a merchant. He was a loyalist in the time of Charles the 1st. Was succeeded by his brother Henry who died in 1685. A John Trotter, Baron of Morton Hall, died in 1718. His third son became the seventh Baron; John and Henry having died without issue. Early in the sixteenth century.

JOHN TROTTER. "My mother's father was John Trotter, of east Tennessee. He was a

Methodist minister and a scholar, who read his Bible in the Greek. He was fond of music, and used to sing "The Blue Juniata" - of which I still have the music. He owned the first boat on the Holston River in Tennessee, and the first diving bell on the Mississippi River. Previous to the Civil War, he would not preach for slavery as southern ministers were required to do. He resigned his ministry and moved to St. Louis on this account, and also, to provide his three daughters with more adequate opportunities for education. He was a man of fine principles, but a disciplinarian of the old school, who believed that to spare the rod spoiled the child, which made his family life a bit uncomfortable. However, my grandmother wrote in her memoirs that my mother was very like him, and quite able to cope with him, at his most difficult. Which she was. I remember her as quite fearless, and 'with a way with her' - little but mighty. The notes given above "are from recollections of what Father and Mother told me - and from my mother's genealogical notes." Theolian (Hildreth) Gamble.

John Trotter, married Mary Wilson Stephens, in 1832. He was descended from the Earl of Ruthven.

SARAH ELLEN TROTTER, daughter of John and Mary Wilson (Stephens) Trotter, was born Feb. 22, 1844 in Johnson City, Tenn. and died Jan. 7, 1916 in Decatur, Alabama. She was married to Christopher James Hildreth, Nov. 2, 1865. Ella Theolian (Hildreth) Gamble wrote: "That my mother inherited her father's ability is quite evident in her life. She and Miss Susie Blow (daughter of our then ambassador to the court of Maximillian, Emperor of Mexico) - translated and studied Frederick Froebel's works from the original German, and established the first free kindergartens in St. Louis. It was a labor of love, in which my mother trained young women to be kindergarten teachers. Along this line she wrote and illustrated a book on clay modeling for the kindergarten, published by Milton Bradley, which until lately was in use, and may still be so.

She also wrote the history of Women's Suffrage in Alabama, which was one of three incorporated without change into the 4 volume History of Women's Suffrage.

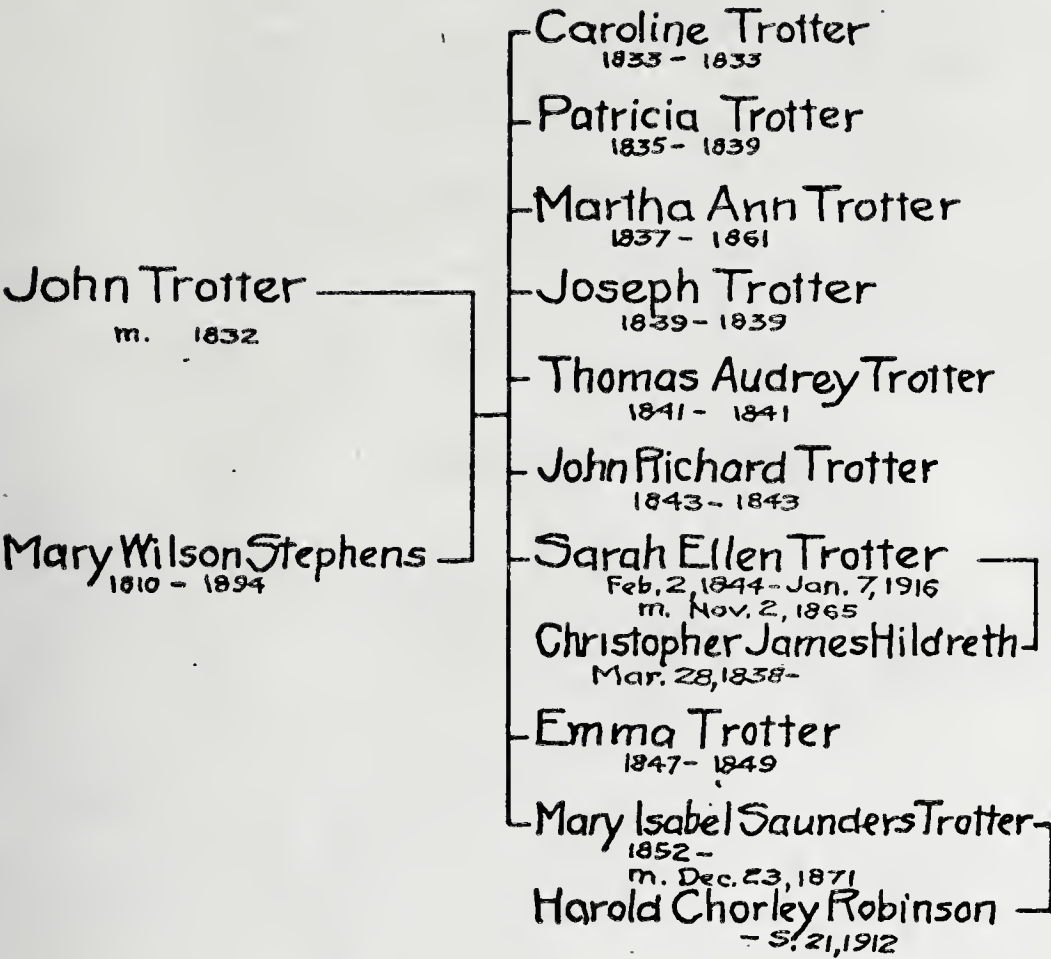
She did the research for and founded the Stephens Chapter D.A.R. in Decatur, Ala. which she named for her mother's family, Richard Stephens being one of the men who landed at Jamestown, Virginia and from whom she was directly descended.

She also organized The Womens Progressive Culture Club of Decatur - one of three or four Alabama Womens Clubs, Nationally



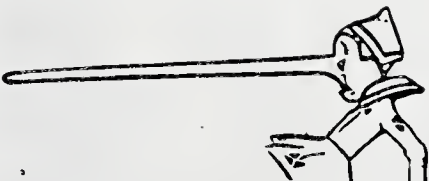


FAMILY HISTORY



federated, before there was an Alabama Federation. I remember the very afternoon - a cold bright November day - and the ladies coming to our house, saying excitedly each one, "Am I the first?" as I opened the door for them. This club continued for about fifty years. The Stephens Chapter D.A.R. recently celebrated its 50th Anniversary - with a brilliant resume of the past - by Mrs. Fred. Hunt and a lovely tea. I was the only charter member present."

**THE END**





The following is a list of the names of the  
 persons who have been named in the  
 records of the Court in the case of  
 the State of New York vs. John  
 Doe, et al., in the year 1880.  
 The names are given in the order in  
 which they were named in the  
 records of the Court.

1880  
 1881



















